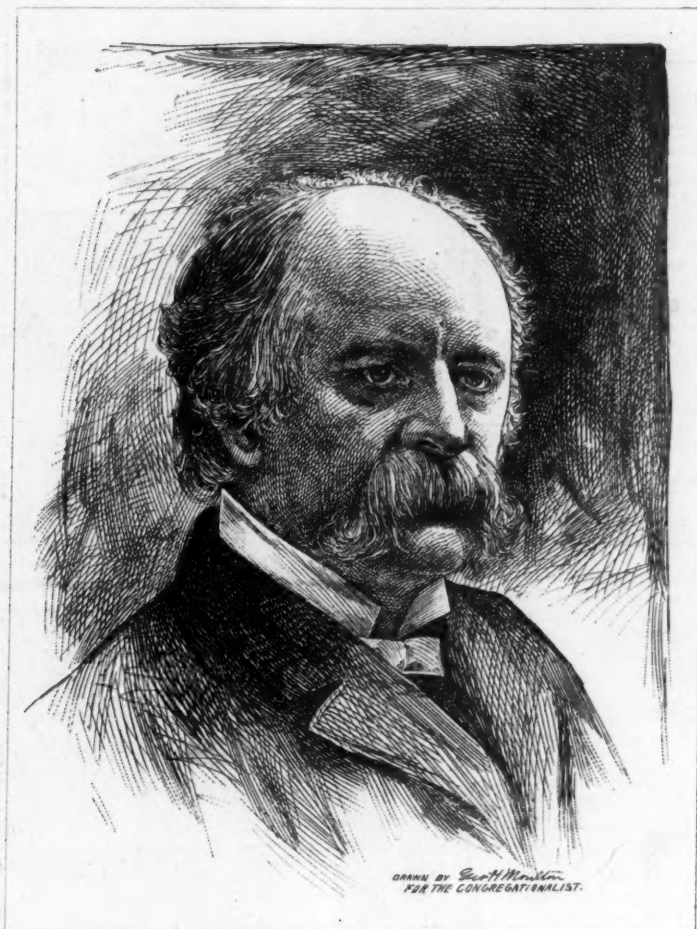


THE
CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 11 November 1897



NATHANIEL JUDSON BURTON

Born Dec. 17, 1824; died Oct. 13, 1887

AS Christianity found the centurion of Capernaum a just, devout and faithful man, so it found Dr. Burton with all the natural elements of a great and good character. It found him constitutionally reverent, sincere, true, courageous, kind, loving, and open to conviction on every side. How it wrought in him with these materials you know. There were thunders and lightnings in his law. There was self-sacrifice and abiding love. There was inflexibility in his righteousness, there was no bound to his tender mercy. He was immovably fixed in the great immutabilities of God's truth, but there was never a heart more tremulous with overbrimming human sympathy.—From an address of Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker, at the funeral of Dr. Burton.

He was free in his thought. But he never moved forward without giving due weight and influence to what lay behind him. He did not forget the fathers' thoughts while he was moving so joyously onward in his own.—From President Dwight's address at the funeral of Dr. Burton.

IN THE FRONT RANK.

DAVID C. COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL SERIES OF
GRADED LESSON HELPS.

The David C. Cook Publishing Company announce that important features have been added to their Quarterly Lesson Helps. Already acknowledged by thousands of schools to be the **Best and Cheapest**, they are so improved as to place them unquestionably in the very front rank.

**THE GREAT
COMPREHENSIVE QUARTERLIES
FOR OLDER CLASSES.**

The Comprehensive Scholar.—Largest and Best Scholars' help published. **Five full pages on each lesson.** Sixty-four pages in each issue. Each number will contain **twenty-four fine original half-tone engravings**, twelve of them printed in colors; also a colored frontispiece, a full-page map and Opening and Closing Hymns.

The Comprehensive Teacher.—This contains all the matter, including engravings, contained in the Scholars' edition, and in addition eight pages specially prepared for the information of Teachers.

**THE
ILLUSTRATED STUDIES QUARTERLIES
FOR MAIN SCHOOL CLASSES.**

Both Scholars' and Teachers' editions of the Illustrated Studies Quarterlies will be printed on good book paper and handsomely illustrated with a large number of fine half-tone engravings. Great care is taken with the editorial work, to make the lessons plain, simple and connected.

We also have a complete line of Lesson Helps for the Juvenile and Primary Classes. Write for Catalogue, and for sample copies, which will be sent free. Remember: "**Best and Cheapest.**"

DAVID C. COOK PUBLISHING CO.,
36 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

**Century Gallery
OF
One Hundred Portraits
AND
Century Magazine
FOR
\$6.50
AND
for \$1.00 more**

both the Gallery and the Magazine and one year's subscription in advance to
The Congregationalist

The three for \$7.50
If purchased separately, \$14.50

Address, Subscription Dept.,
THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
Beacon Street, BOSTON

We will send FREE of charge to any address a book of 34 sample pages (33 illustrations) from the Illuminated Bible.

Our Illuminated BIBLE 800 Pictures

This beautiful Bible, produced at enormous cost, and embellished with the work of the greatest living artists, goes fresh from the renowned Riverside Press of Cambridge, Mass. (H. O. HOUGHTON & CO.), into the hands of the American Bible Union. The Congregationalist has contracted for an edition of

650 Copies;

until this is exhausted it will be possible for any reader of *The Congregationalist* to secure a **\$10.00 Bible for \$2.75**, a **\$12.50 Bible for \$3.25**, a **\$15.00 Bible for \$3.75**.

First Fruits from SUBSCRIBERS of The Congregationalist.

Nov. 4, 1897.

"The sample pages of the Bible came today. I inclose price at once, for I am sure it must be worth far more than what you ask and will be of great value in our home."

Oct. 29, 1897.

"I thank you for the specimen pages of 'The New Illuminated Holy Bible.' I am very much pleased with them, and desire very much to possess the complete book. Fearing I may lose the opportunity by delay, I inclose an order for it."

Oct. 28, 1897.

"Sample pages received; beautiful! beautiful! I cannot afford it, neither, it seems to me, can I afford not to shut my eyes and order five \$3.75 Bibles for Christmas gifts—all are to go into refined and critical families. . . . Inclosed find \$18.75."



This is an exact Photographic Reproduction of style No. 3, full Turkey, Silk Sewed, Red under Gold edges, Full Divinity Circuit, and for which the regular price is.....\$15.00
\$3.75 IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE, until edition is exhausted. **\$3.75**
Size of Bible when opened as above, 11 3/4 x 20 1/4 inches.

OFFER No. 1 Refers to the \$10.00 Bible, style 1, which comes in Silk Cloth. All illustrations and allegorical plates. Our special price..... **\$2.75**

OFFER No. 2 Is the \$12.50 Bible, style 2, in Full Morocco, with flush gold edges. Complete, and a beautiful book. Our special price..... **\$3.25**

OFFER No. 3 The \$15.00 Bible, style 3, Full Turkey, Silk Sewed, Divinity Circuit, Red under Gold Edges. Our special price..... **\$3.75**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS. All orders must be accompanied by cash in full and complete shipping directions. Transportation charges are to be paid by purchaser over 6 lbs.) Books are guaranteed to be exactly as represented, or money refunded upon their return. No description can do justice to this superb production, therefore a book of 34 sample pages will be sent absolutely free to all applicants. Orders will be filled in order as received, and remittances reaching us too late will be immediately refunded. **SEND FOR SAMPLE PAGES TODAY**, and address all communications to

BIBLE DEPARTMENT, THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	681
The Riot of Unrighteousness	682
Specialists in Religion	682
The Two European Alliances	683
Social Falsehoods	683
Current History	683
Current History Notes	689
In Brief	685

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

New York	686
CURRENT THOUGHT	697

CONTRIBUTIONS:

A Son's Memory of His Father. Richard Burton	687
The Struggle for Character. V. The Policeman.	
Rollin Lynde Hartt	688

HOME:

When I Go Home—a poem. L. M. Montgomery	693
Artistic Simplicity in the Home	693
Mrs. Blossom's Darning Day. Sara B. Howland	693
The Tufted Titmouse—a selected poem	694
A Walnut Hddt. Jessie Wright Whitecomb	694
Lost—a Boy—a selected poem	695
The "Setting-Up Drill"—a selection	695
Mothers in Council	696
Closet and Altar	696
Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	697

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Nov. 21

V. P. S. C. E.—Topic for Nov. 21-27	698
-------------------------------------	-----

LITERATURE

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:	
A Spanish-American Association	703
Rhode Islanders in Conference	704
Weekly Register	710

MISCELLANEOUS:

In a Noble Succession. Prof. Frank H. Foster	699
The Family and the Man Who Undervalues It—a sermon	699
In and Around Chicago	692
Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions. Harriette Knight Smith	702
In and Around Boston	702
Notices	703
Business Outlook	708
Marriages and Deaths	708
Woman's Board Prayer Meeting	712
Dr. Burton's Sense of Christ	712
International Arbitration	713
Bits from the Woman's Board Meeting	713
Comment on the Election	714

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday,

At 1 Somerset Street, corner of Beacon Street.

PER COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE \$3.00.

TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE, \$5.00; FIVE YEARS, \$10.00.

IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.

ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

OLDS OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration following the subscriber's address, as printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp should be sent with remittance.

DISCONTINUANCES.—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—35 cents per agate line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch, 11½ inches to the column. Discount according to amount of contract.

READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, nei.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

Nelson's Teachers' Bible.

The work of a large number of specialists, each of whom is an authority in the department in which he writes.—*Christian Observer*, 3 Feb., '97.

The number of contributors who have taken part in the work is 38. They make a list which commands confidence and challenges admiration.—*Independent*, 14 Jan., '97.

It seems as if nothing had been omitted which could help one in his Bible study.—*Advance*, 11 March, '97.

For sale by all booksellers, or address for particulars THOS. NELSON & SONS, 33 East 17th Street, New York.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

Old Virginia and her Neighbours.

By JOHN FISKE. 2 vols. crown 8vo, gilt top, \$4.00.

These volumes cover the settlement and growth of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia nearly to the Revolution. It is a most interesting story, and has never before been told with the critical insight, the philosophic grasp, and the distinct literary charm with which it is here told by Mr. Fiske.

The Critical Period of American History.

By JOHN FISKE. Illustrated Edition. With about 170 illustrations, comprising Portraits, Maps, Facsimiles, Contemporary Views, Prints and other Historical Materials. 8vo, \$4.00; half calf, gilt top, or half polished morocco, \$6.25.

This volume is illustrated in the same style as the "American Revolution," published last year.

Walden.

By HENRY D. THOREAU. Holiday Edition. A very interesting edition of Thoreau's most characteristic book, with an Introduction by BRADFORD TORREY, and 30 full-page photogravure illustrations, including Walden Views, Concord Views, Portraits, etc. 2 vols. 12mo, \$5.00.

Gondola Days.

A charming book on Venice and its attractions, by F. HOPKINSON SMITH, author of "Tom Grogan," "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," etc. With illustrations by the author. 12mo, \$1.50.

Seven Puzzling Bible Books.

A Supplement to "Who Wrote the Bible?" By WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D. 16mo, \$1.25.

Familiar and illuminating lectures on certain books of the Bible which in various ways puzzle their readers—Judges, Esther, Job, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Songs, Daniel and Jonah.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.



By the Rev. CHARLES A. BERRY, D.D.

Vision and Duty.

12 Sermons, 242 pages, with Portrait, \$1.25.

Perpetua.

A Tale of Nimes in A. D. 213. By the Rev. S. BERING-GOULD, M. A. 12mo, 290 pages, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25.

A strong story of the persecution of the early Christians, just ready.

Sphinx-Lore.

A Collection of Original Literary Ingenuities and Historical Recreations, Interspersed with Charades, Anagrams, and Diagram and Jingle Puzzles. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25.

Sardis and the Spirit Guest.

The Story of a Dream. By JOSEPHINE RAND. 16mo, 66 pages, cloth, gilt top, 50 cents.

"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches."

Mrs. Aspinwall's New Book.

The Echo-Maid

And Other Stories. By ALICIA ASPINWALL, author of "Short Stories for Short People." Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. Quarto, 200 pages, cloth, \$1.50.



CONTENTS:

The Echo-Maid.
In the Land of the Wee-Uns.
The Big Light on Burning Mountain.
A Leap Year Boy.

Three Capital Stories about Boys, and One Story about a Girl.

Among the Meadow People.

Stories of Field Life, written for the little ones. By CLARA D. PIERSON. Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. 12mo, 127 pages, gilt top, \$1.25.

"Many a mother and teacher will accord a vote of thanks to the author."
"One of the daintiest and in many ways most attractive of the many books of nature study which the past year has brought forth."—*Boston Advertiser*.
"The personifications are delightful, and she has a charming way."

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of prices.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

31 West 23d Street, New York.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.
Oldest and best known in U. S.
Established 1855.
3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal.; 100-page Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

CONNECTICUT, NORWALK.

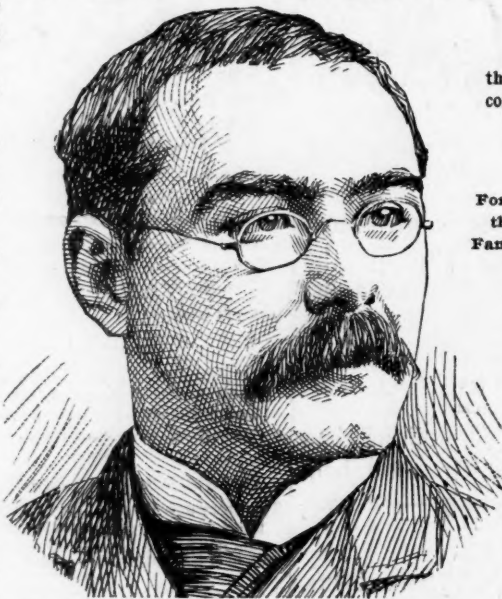
MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS

Norwalk, Ct. 26th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium.

NEW YORK, BUFFALO.

HOME STUDY BUSINESS

We teach Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly by MAIL at your own HOME. Success guaranteed every earnest student. We give a useful, money-making Education which leads to a good paying position. A ten years' success. Highly endorsed. It will pay you. Try it. Catalog free. BRYANT & STRATTON, Trial lesson 10c. 147 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



Rudyard Kipling's thrilling new story, "The Burning of the 'Sarah Sands,'" will appear exclusively in The Companion during 1898.

Rudyard Kipling,

the famous story-writer, is only one of many celebrated contributors engaged to write for the next volume of

For all
the
Family.

The Youth's Companion

52 Times
A
Year.

To show the varied strength and charm of The Companion's original features for 1898, we give the following partial list of

Distinguished Contributors.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone	W. D. Howells
Hon. Thomas B. Reed	Mme. Lillian Nordica
Hon. Justin McCarthy	Mrs. Burtin Harrison
Hon. George F. Hoar	Octave Thanet
Lieut. Peary	Mary E. Wilkins
Max O'Rell	Margaret E. Sangster
Frank R. Stockton	Harriet P. Spofford

And Fully Two Hundred Others.

Gold Embossed Calendar Free to New Subscribers.

This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than \$1.00. It consists of three folding parts, each giving a delightful picture appropriate to the months it represents. Its size is 10 x 24 inches. See unusual offers below.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it at once, with name and address, and \$1.75, will receive:

FREE—The Companion every week from the time subscription is received till Jan. 1, 1898.
FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Art Calendar for 1898, a production superior to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It is a beautiful ornament and a costly gift—Free to New Subscribers.

And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1899.

H 15

Illustrated Prospectus of the Volume for 1898 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

DR. BURTON'S GREAT BOOK

Yale Lectures on Preaching, together with several essays and miscellaneous papers and a fine portrait of the author, is published at \$1.75, but will be sent to any reader of this paper before Christmas for \$1.00 net. \$1.25, postpaid. What could be more acceptable to his former friends and parishioners? Address

The Pilgrim Press Cong'l House, Boston
175 Wabash Ave., Chicago

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE KING IMMANUEL.—A new service of Scripture and Song. By Rev. ROBERT LOWRY. 5 cents; \$4 per 100 copies.

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL No. 28.—Seven beautiful Carols. 4 cents; \$3 per 100 Copies.

RECITATIONS for CHRISTMAS TIME No. 8. Twenty-nine admirable selections for this celebration. 4 cents.

We recommend the Christmas Cantata.

WAITING FOR SANTA CLAUS. By Dr. W. H. DOANE, one of the best published. 30 cents.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.
Lakeside Building, East Ninth Street,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

For Christmas

The greatest Sunday-School Concert Exercise is Great Joy, by Hartsough and Fillmore. Price, 5c.
The greatest Sunday-School cantata is Santa Claus Expected, by Gabriel. Price, 30 cts.
The greatest cantata for very small children is Santa's Surprise Party, by Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds and J. H. Fillmore. Price, 30 cts.
The greatest sacred cantata for choirs is King of Kings, by Dr. J. B. Herbert. Price, 30 cts.
The greatest solos, duets, trios, quartets and anthems for Christmas are published by FILLMORE BROS., 119 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O., and 40 Bible House, New York. Send for catalogue.

Christmas SERVICES for the Sunday S. New Carols, Recitations and other features not found in others. Send 15 cts. for samples of our three latest. CANTATA CHRISTMAS FAIRIES by Rosche, melodies bright, pleasing and easy with very interesting plot. Price 30c. Catalogue of Christmas music FREE. GEO. F. ROSCHE & CO., Chicago, 940 Madison St., New York, 41 E. 22nd St. Name this paper.

Ready November 20:

THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

With 24 beautiful Illustrations selected from the best works of modern masters.

Crown 8vo, \$2.00.

A book of very remarkable interest and significance. It is not a formal biography, but presents very effectively those shining acts and experiences in the life of Jesus which most signalized the loftiness of his nature, the depth of his sympathy, the loyal adjustment of his will to the Supreme.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.



Christmas Cards,
Calendars and
Booklet Packets.
15TH SEASON.

Our well known Packets are ready, and need only brief mention. First 6 Packs, postpaid, for \$3.45. 10 Packs, postpaid, \$5.80.

- No. 1. For 54 cts., 17 Xmas Cards and Novelty
- " 2. " 54 cts., 10 Fine Cards " "
- " 3. " \$1.08, 25 Xmas Cards and Booklet
- " 4. " \$1.08, 10 Beautiful Calendars
- " 5. " 54 cts., 5 " " all different
- " 6. " 27 cts., 10 Xmas Cards
- " 7. " 54 cts., 5 Booklets and Calendar
- " 8. " \$1.08, 7 Artistic Booklets, etc.
- " 9. " 54 cts., 15 Birthday Cards and Five Booklets
- " 10. " 54 cts., 25 Sunday School Cards

Special Packets and lots made up to order.

TEACHERS For \$1.08, 50 Cards, no two alike
For 54 cts., 25 Cards, no two alike

Samples paper by the pound, 15 Cents.

H. H. CARTER & CO.,

Satisfaction Guaranteed. 5 Somerset Street, Boston. Full circulars on application.

WHIDDEN'S (Especially
Natural History) BOOKS.
Best Books, and for Everybody.

A GREAT BOOK NOW READY.

In Portia's Gardens.

BY WM. SLOANE KENNEDY.

A New Volume of Out-door Essays, and daintily illustrated and bound. Will be one of the best books for a Christmas gift.

12mo, Cloth, - - \$1.50

At all Bookstores everywhere.

Send for Catalogues. All sorts of Natural History Books. Of all booksellers or sent by Bradlee Whidden, Pub'r, 18 Arch St., Boston

Church Architect.

THOMAS W. SILLOWAY,
10 Park Square, Boston.

Mr. Silloway has built or remodeled over 400 churches, and makes remodeling a specialty.

BLMYER CHURCH BELLS. UNLIKE OTHER BELLS SWEETER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE. OUR FREE CATALOGUE TELLS WHY. Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXII

Boston Thursday 11 November 1897

Number 45

"Here They Are

Our Hundred Men and Women."

— Browning
They are waiting for your invitation, ready to become permanent guests in your home. You reach them by way of our

"1898 Combination Offer"

The Congregationalist for one year, \$3.00
The Gallery of One Hundred Portraits, \$7.50
The Century Magazine for One Year, \$4.00
The three if ordered separately cost \$14.50
OUR price for the three, \$7.50. See page 678

The Congregationalist, \$3.00 per year in advance.
Trial Subscriptions to NEW (6 months, \$1.00
names (4 weeks free) 3 months, .25

A NEW SERVICE FOR CHRISTMAS SUNDAY will soon be published in our columns and will be ready for delivery Dec. 1. Like the earlier services of *The Congregationalist's* Series, it is not intended to provide new music which must be learned, but to furnish a dignified order of worship in which the whole congregation can join without previous preparation. Churches where choir work is an important feature can readily adapt this service to their use by substituting choir selections for hymns. The order of these selections may be arranged or the selections may be made to correspond with the movement of the service. The available material is treated in a natural and simple, but, so far as we are aware, original way. The large number of churches which found the former Christmas service suited to their needs will probably find the new service, arranged by the same hand (Rev. Lucius H. Thayer), no less helpful and satisfactory. Our new *FOREFATHERS' DAY* Service, No. 34, an outline of which we published last week, makes up into an attractive eight-page pamphlet, which gives the music and the extracts from eminent writers on Pilgrim history in full. There is sure to be a large demand for it and for Mr. Thayer's *PILGRIM FATHERS' SERVICE*, No. 2, from churches that desire to observe this important anniversary. The new Series (the 4th) of these Services will contain not less than six services, subscription price 15 cents, which also includes a complete set of the three previous series—33 services.

WITH so many current interests and living persons calling for attention in our columns we are unable to do as full justice as we could desire to men who were once leading figures in our denominational life. But whenever we can find an opportunity it is always a pleasure to recall the character and the services of men who, while they lived, set on foot influences that are still potent among us. We do honor to the memory of such a one this week in giving a prominent place in this issue to Nathaniel J. Burton of Hartford. It seems hardly ten years since he passed away. His was a personality so abounding in life, so forceful in the impression it made upon the world, that it is hard to associate the thought of death with him. He has left behind far too few monuments of his intense and productive intellectual life. The volume entitled *In Pulpit and Parish* was his chief work of this sort. It contained his Yale lectures on preaching, nine of his ablest sermons

and a few of his inimitable foreign letters. It is a rich volume, furnishing tonic and refreshment on every page. Every young minister ought to read it again and again. We would that we had space in which to quote some of his pungent sentences, but we can only give a characteristic passage from a letter from Switzerland, which reveals Dr. Burton's sense of dependence upon Christ as Redeemer. The Thanksgiving sermon on page 690, the touching little poem on page 695 and his own son's memories of his father on page 687 help to bring into clearer relief a man who ranked among the greatest of the New England ministers of this century. How he twined himself about the affections of Hartford people many a heart there today knows from personal experience. With them we, who knew him less intimately but who never came into even casual contact with him without being spurred on to higher living, join in gratitude to God for giving to the world such a man of Christ.

It takes a brave man, and a man of faith as well, to endure defeat without repining. A private letter from a New Yorker who has been active in the direction of Mr. Low's campaign breathes such a spirit of hope that it affords great encouragement to all of us throughout the country who have been disheartened by the triumph of Tammany. This defeated yet undismayed worker in behalf of good government sat down the morning after the election and read the preamble to the Constitution of the United States and a chapter in the Luther Bible. He says that he wanted "to box the compass anew after the long storm and be sure that my fundamentals were all right." The assurance which he and those associated with him in the endeavor to overthrow the bosses of both parties have that they were right in their main contention must sweeten the cup of defeat. There are men in Boston, also, whose laborious campaign in behalf of what seemed to them a desirable step toward better city government has ended unsuccessfully, but they, too, are strong and serene. The men who are fighting corruption in our great cities today have enlisted for more than a single campaign and they may well be confident, for the future is surely theirs.

The total contributions of Congregational churches last year for home expenses and benevolent purposes were \$9,000,584, which was \$14.63 per member. The total contributions of the Presbyterian Church were \$13,298,151, almost exactly \$13 per member. These two denominations, we believe, lead all others in the total amount of their contributions and in the amount given per member. The sum is large in the aggregate. Yet if the obligation of each disciple to his Saviour were pressed home on his conscience, and the needs of all those suffering from sin,

ignorance and poverty were revealed to him, we have no doubt that these gifts would be multiplied. These three texts ought to be placed at the head of every Christian's account-book:

Freely ye have received, freely give.

Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might become rich.

The night cometh when no man can work.

Christian forces in England are gaining much in strength through the union in effort of all evangelical free churches of different denominations. They aim to bring every street in every town and village under the care of some church, thus covering all hitherto neglected districts. Councils are formed in each town of ministerial and lay representatives from each church. They decide on the districts to be allotted to each church, arrange for united meetings, and promote interdenominational fellowship without in any way interfering with the internal affairs of any church. These local councils meet in county federations, bringing country parishes into connection with those of the towns and furnishing help from the stronger to the weaker churches. Over 400 local councils are now united in a national council, of which Rev. Dr. J. Munro Gibson of London is president and Dr. Alexander Mackennal secretary. Rev. C. A. Berry, D. D., was the first president of this council, and arrangements are being made for him to address a meeting of all denominations in Boston, Nov. 29, explaining this federation movement and its results in England. To further his efforts in this direction the Free Church Council has sent to the American churches a letter commending the idea and Dr. Berry as its exponent. He will preach in Brookline for Dr. Reuben Thomas, Nov. 28. He has also an important errand to this country in representing the interest in arbitration of the Free Churches of England, whose letter to their brethren in the United States is printed on page 713.

The fall missionary conventions have urged upon us the needs of our benevolent work. Pastors and Sunday school superintendents have indicated lines of work which promise a successful winter. On many hands the rallying cry is heard. Because of great and immediate pressure, "we ought to give the more earnest heed unto the things which we have heard," lest the debt of the American Board be larger, lest the activities of the churches lapse, lest some fail to answer the appeal of God for a better life. Inaction is dangerous. It is false economy for the financial side of Christ's work, for individual growth, for the spiritual quickening of the churches. While the pleadings of missionary societies are still ringing in our ears the denomination should respond. While the spirit of vigor and

mental gain is still upon the pastors the churches should reply with unanimity and heartiness.

A growing interest in the training of Sunday school teachers is indicated in many places in Massachusetts. Three normal classes have been organized in Worcester, with a membership, respectively, of 100, forty and thirty. In Marlboro and Westboro there are classes, each numbering about fifty. These five classes are all in the care of one teacher. The Sunday school of Pilgrim Church, Cambridge, graduated last June a class of twenty-one, with written examinations. Winchendon has a union class from the four Sunday schools in that town. Webster has a similar union, and Conway is making arrangements to follow their example. These are only a portion of the Sunday schools which are making energetic efforts to improve Bible study. The fruits of such efforts are not likely to appear as quickly or to be heralded as widely as some results of evangelistic labors. But it is likely that they will be as important and permanent in building up the churches, promoting unity and extending the knowledge of the truth. If a normal class for Sunday school teachers were established in every town in Massachusetts and cherished by the churches as a factor indispensable in their work, we should expect a revival would follow in due season which would lift the coming generation to a higher plane of spiritual life than has thus far been attained by all the societies for young people and evangelistic meetings, though we would by no means have their influence lessened.

The Riot of Unrighteousness

Never in the history of this republic was the issue between good and evil more clearly drawn than in last week's election in Greater New York. What Mr. Low stood for was not only plainly stated, but it had been illustrated in his administration as mayor of Brooklyn. It was government in the interests of all the people, based on principles of righteousness. What Tammany stood for was not less plainly stated in the words of one of its successful candidates for office: "To hell with reform." It also had been illustrated by the government of Tammany in New York, whose real character, when disclosed to the world only three years ago, revealed a mass of corruption and riotous rascality unparalleled in modern times, except when the same Tammany was overthrown some twenty years before. Criminals in office, leagued with criminals out of office, ruled in New York and divided uncounted spoils.

The majority of the people of New York last week deliberately chose to put the government of the city back into the hands of those who had been convicted of looting it. No other explanation of the event which happened is possible. Every vote cast for Tammany was a direct expression of that choice. Every intelligent vote cast for Tracy was an indirect expression of preference for Tammany rather than Low, for the election of Tracy was clearly impossible.

The people of New York, having fully tried government by Tammany, and having been amply informed of its character

and aims, placed in its hands greater powers than belong to any other organization in the republic. The Republican party, through its leader in New York State, T. C. Platt, put through the legislature a scheme for committing the government of three millions of people into the hands of one man with almost absolute power. Then Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany, came back from England and named the man. The Republican party handed the authority over to him and the people ratified the deed.

This one man, under Croker's direction, will appoint, directly or indirectly, 55,000 men to office, who will depend on him for their daily bread and who will receive it only on condition that they give him their votes and political influence. Mayor-elect Van Wyck has declared that this shall be, with the undisguised frankness with which Tammany has trusted the people to support it. "Put none but Democrats on guard," he says, "shall be the motto of my administration." That means put none but Tammany men in office and keep none there who do not obey its orders. Government in the interests of a political party and of that element in the party which plans to enrich itself by prostitution of law or in defiance of it at the expense of the people is the policy deliberately adopted by the majority of the citizens of Greater New York in its first election. They have invited a notoriously unscrupulous and disreputable gang of politicians, whose avowed purpose is plunder, to place their grip on the city, reaching on farther to the whole State and perhaps to the nation.

It is no excuse to say that the majority of those who have thus betrayed their country are honest men. "There is one thing," says Mr. Lecky, "that is worse than corruption. It is acquiescence in corruption. No feature of American life strikes a stranger so powerfully as the extraordinary indifference, partly cynicism and partly good nature, with which notorious frauds and notorious corruption in the sphere of politics are viewed by American public opinion." No graver indictment than this against popular government in our country has been written, and no more striking illustration to justify that indictment has been produced than this election in New York.

Yet to surrender to this vicious element in politics would be to deserve to be ruled by it. Those who believe in genuine democracy, in self-government for the benefit of the whole people, are not such cowards as to be conquered by a defeat like this. The principles of freedom and righteousness are not less powerful, not less dear to every upright soul, than they were before this election. The 150,000 in New York who voted against Tammany are a mighty army, who have made a noble fight against great odds. They would be re-enforced within New York by many more if the struggle of last week were to be repeated today. The almost universal sentiment of the press throughout the country supports them. Any political party that acknowledges alliance with Tammany will find itself hindered rather than helped by it. Those who are loyal to good government and who believe it can be maintained with freedom have a great fight before them. But greater victories than they seek have been won

against greater odds. They will be won again. Those who believe in God and seek his kingdom and righteousness do not surrender or retreat under reverses. The greater the dangers they face, the more ready they are to sink minor differences out of sight and to unite for great ends. Before the end of the century peaceful revolutions restoring righteous rule may yet be seen.

Specialists in Religion

The Spectator is grieved because the recent gathering of the Congregationalists of England and Wales, described in our columns last week, ventured to protest against the increase of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism in the Anglican Church. It thinks that the declaration was "an error in taste, feeling and judgment." Proceeding to a defense of ritualism—within certain limits—*The Spectator* resorts to an argument in favor of the theory of apostolic succession which we think is peculiarly vulnerable. It first misrepresents the Independents' view of the ministry by declaring that they hold that there is practically no difference between a minister and a layman, which is not true. It then asks whether Congregationalists are aware that "specialization is the order of the day"; whether they will say "that the work of ministering in holy things, of studying mankind and individual men and women on the spiritual side, is one which can as well be done in the odds and ends of busy laymen's time as by men who are carefully prepared and solemnly set apart for it," etc?

To this, ignoring the sneer, it may be replied: first, the picture drawn of the "specialist in spiritual matters" leaves out some very important elements if it is to be true to the life of the Anglican, ritualistic priest. As it stands it is altogether too near the ideal cherished by sane men of all churches, too near the pattern set forth in the New Testament, to be recognized as that of an Anglican, Roman or Greek ritualist. Second, by making the comparison between specialism in religion and specialism in other realms of human thought and action, the candid man is forced to note that if the comparison is to hold—and we think it does—the claims of the Episcopal churches to a peculiarly sacred and historic ministry vanish in thin air.

Why do all Englishmen, for instance, concede that when Flinders Petrie speaks or writes concerning Egypt, a man has spoken whose words are peculiarly weighty? Why, when Asa Gray spoke concerning botany, did naturalists the world over listen as to a master? Why, when Lord Kelvin or Nikola Tesla indulge in conjecture concerning the nature of electricity, do the physicists of Christendom eagerly read their words? Is it because the Egyptian historian and priest Manetho once laid hands upon and imparted mysterious power and sanctity to men, also historians, who in turn touched others of whom Petrie is one of the latest? Was it because Asa Gray was in some mysterious way endued with power by Linnaeus that he spoke with authority? In short, what is it that gives the specialist in any realm the authority which he has and the homage which he deserves? Is

it not attainment self-won by industry, insight and inspiration from the source of all knowledge? And this is all that Congregationalists have ever claimed for their "specialists in religion," that is, their ministry. Their clergy have had to prove their right to be spiritual leaders by revealing inherent gifts or attainments, and by living in close and evident fellowship with Jesus Christ. But the Anglican theory of the ministry permits church livings to be purchased and sold by worldlings. It welcomes all manner of spiritual ignorance and mental and moral incompetency—so long as the individuals who seek to be leaders of the multitude have belief in and are mysteriously endowed by consecration alleged to be apostolic in its succession.

If *The Spectator* is really bent upon clamoring for "specialism" in religion, and wishes to behold men who are "specialists in spiritual matters," we venture the prediction that it will find more of what it seeks among ministers who do not pretend to be *priests*, and in churches that care more about what the Holy Spirit says *now* to their clergy than they do about what the apostles are supposed to have done officially to their successors.

The Two European Alliances

The Triple Alliance—formed by Germany, Austria and Italy—has been in existence for a number of years and its significance is well understood. The Dual Alliance—that of Russia with France—is of recent date, in fact is hardly more than just consummated, and its results are not yet fully apparent. At first it appeared to be more complimentary than serious. But within the year it has assumed the aspect of permanence and power. Some of the effects of the two alliances deserve notice.

One is the elevation of France and Italy again into political and military importance. Each of these nations has fallen considerably below its former level and its desires could be disregarded with considerable impunity, and this was peculiarly galling to France, accustomed as she was to rank with the foremost Powers. But by successful use of the opportunity afforded her to persuade Russia to a mutual alliance, she has regained much of her former prestige. So long as the Dual Alliance endures she always must be reckoned with seriously. Never since the Franco-Prussian War has she stood so high in Europe as she stands today.

Much the same thing is true of Italy. Weak although she is in many respects, she now is indispensable to her two allies in the Triple Alliance. Before the Dual Alliance was formed they could afford to pay her little heed, and they did not scruple to disregard her interests. It was a grave question two or three years since, when the original term of their alliance ran out, whether they should allow Italy to retain her membership. But now, in view of the compact between Russia and France, they cannot safely do without her. And they must treat her with due deference or she may withdraw.

Another effect is the increasing probability of the continuance of peace in Europe. The two alliances balance each other fairly well. If either were conspicuously stronger than the other, the con-

sciousness of its superiority might turn the scales in favor of war in any crisis, although ordinarily no doubt all really prefer peace. But, as matters are, they will be restrained additionally and powerfully by the knowledge of the uncertain issue of a conflict.

The existence of the two alliances, which include all the first-class powers in Europe excepting England, also affords the English a new and important opportunity. Practically she holds the balance of power. If she were to ally herself with either of the two, the other would be at a grave disadvantage. Probably she will refrain at present from taking sides avowedly. Indeed, she may remain long uncertain which party her true interests favor. But she no longer need remain isolated unless she chooses. The day of the Franco-Russian alliance was the day of her new opportunity.

Social Falsehoods

This subject often is somewhat misunderstood. Dangerous although every departure from absolute truth may be, circumstances certainly alter cases. For instance, when a lady who does not wish to receive callers instructs her maid to say that she is "out," although she is in the house, no lie is involved because it is understood generally that the reply need not mean absent from the premises, but may mean that one is not at home to visitors. It is better to say that one is "engaged," and this expression is coming into common use. Yet there is no falsehood in the other in social circles, where the meaning of such terms is known, any more than there is falsehood in speaking of the revolution of the sun around this earth.

There are occasions, also, when one may diverge from exact truth in the sense of not telling the whole of it. Sometimes heedless or actually impertinent questions are asked by some one who has no right to the knowledge which a correct reply would convey, when to answer fully would betray a trust, yet when not to answer at all or to evade would be equivalent to declaring everything. Then, although no utterance may be made which is not true so far as it goes, it is legitimate to discriminate in replying so far as to refuse to say more than is inevitable.

But the needless and often absurd exaggerations which are so common in conversation, the flatteries which are intended to tickle the self-conceit of those to whom they are offered and are not heartily believed by those who utter them, and the excuses which we make for ourselves while perfectly aware that they are only true in part, if at all—how can a frank and honest spirit regard these with anything but shame?

Social usage never can justify falsehood, although, as we have said, it may so modify conditions as to remove the falseness from a statement untrue in mere form. In respect to falsehood, as to other matters, the spirit rather than the form is the vital thing. False pretenses in speech or in manner of life are degrading and sinful. In truth alone, in society or out of it, are dignity, safety, peace and honor. In truth alone is righteousness.

Current History

The Elections in General

Governor Roger Wolcott and all the present Republican State officials were re-elected in Massachusetts by pluralities smaller than they received last fall, yet far larger than the average Republican plurality during the last decade. The Democratic vote was divided between Hon. George Fred Williams and Dr. William Everett, the respective strength of each faction being about the same as in 1896. In New York State the enormous Republican plurality of 1896 was effaced, and the Democratic candidate for the position of chief justice of the Court of Appeals was elected by a plurality of 60,000 votes. Control of the legislature passes out of the hands of Mr. Platt into the hands of a few assemblymen elected in Greater New York, who received the indorsement of the Citizens' Union. For this tremendous reversal there is no other adequate explanation than that decent Republicans throughout the State improved the opportunity to settle with Mr. Platt for his selfish betrayal of party as well as municipal interests in New York city, and as such it is a result to be thankful for and full of promise for the future. New Jersey remains Republican, but by reduced pluralities.

In Pennsylvania the general Republican ticket, of course, was given the customary large pluralities, but the Prohibition candidate for State treasurer, Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburgh, editor of the *Pennsylvania Methodist*, polled the votes of 117,000 citizens, not because they believed in Prohibition, but because they indorsed his fearless attacks on the Republican Machine and his reiterated charges of the venality of the Quay-controlled legislators and legislature. He looms up as a figure likely to assume national importance.

In Maryland a legislature has been elected which will elect a Republican successor to Senator A. P. Gorman. Mr. Gorman's term does not expire until 1899, and his capacity for evil will not cease even then. But his defeat now practically puts an end to a career that might have been most honorable, but which has been far otherwise. He has lived for self and fattened at the public crib for years. His party has often been betrayed by him as well as the nation. Every reform has found in him a cunning enemy, and organized, rapacious capital always has made him its attorney when legislation for the benefit of the people was to be side-tracked.

The Republican candidates for the State administrative offices in Ohio were elected by pluralities much less than those given in 1896, and the legislature from being overwhelmingly Republican changes to a condition where the balance of power is held by independent Republicans, who may dictate that Mr. Hanna shall not be re-elected to the United States Senate. Here again was a revolt of the rank and file of the Republican party—this time against the "boss" methods which Mr. Hanna has employed. Even though he be re-elected to the Senate, henceforth he is likely to be somewhat chastened in spirit.

In Virginia and especially in Kentucky the silver Democrats won by such a decisive vote that the gold Democrats are

much disheartened, Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* announcing that he will cease opposing the silver faction. South Dakota has returned to the Republican column, and Iowa gave the Republican candidates handsome pluralities. Nebraska was carried by the Fusion ticket, but Kansas returns show Republican gains.

Viewing the results as a whole, there seems to have been the customary reaction against the party in power which always follows a national election and a session of Congress. The results in New York State, Maryland and Pennsylvania indicate that it is not a good year for "bosses." Mr. Bryan and his most loyal lieutenants are claiming that the results indicate a decided swing toward the Chicago platform. We do not see it. The efforts of municipal reformers in New York and Boston failed—the people of Boston by a vote of 25,064 to 30,799 rejecting the proposition to make the municipal legislature a single rather than dual body—but they won in Cincinnati, Salt Lake, Rochester, N. Y., Baltimore and Providence, R. I.

Tammany Triumphs

The citizens of Greater New York, to the number of 512,859, thus distributed their votes for mayor on Nov. 2:

Van Wyck, Tammany	228,688
Low, Citizens' Union	148,585
Tracy, Republican	101,571
George, Jeffersonian Democracy	18,994

If Henry George had lived, Mr. Van Wyck's plurality would have been smaller; perhaps he might have been defeated. If the Republican Machine vote could have united with the Citizens' Union vote on Mr. Low, Tammany would have been defeated. Witness the following table:

Low	148,585
Tracy	101,571
	250,156
Tammany	228,688
Low's Plurality	21,468

Tammany's candidates, with the exception of a few Republicans and Citizens' Union candidates elected to the assembly, for all the more important and minor offices were also elected, not only in the borough of Manhattan, that is the present New York, but also in the other boroughs. Thus the area of Tammany's misrule will be widened much, and cities and towns that formerly were comparatively free from taint must suffer deterioration. Elsewhere we discuss the causes which brought about this sad result, and on page 714 will be found the opinions of others competent to judge.

Rumors of War with Spain

The action of the New York Chamber of Commerce in calling upon Congress for stronger defenses of New York Harbor and ex-Minister Taylor's statements respecting the negotiations between Spain and the United States caused a reaction in business last week and led many to think that a declaration of war might come soon. Reports are most contradictory as to the exact relations between Spain and the United States at the present time. The most veracious sources of information, however, assert that the Administration is satisfied with Spain's reply and that it will do nothing until Congress meets, when a full statement of all the facts will be laid before the country by President McKinley. Meanwhile, it is disposed to give the Spanish Liberal ministry an opportunity to inaugurate such

reforms as it may have in mind for Cuba. News from there, however, does not indicate that there is the slightest likelihood of Spain's offering terms that will satisfy any but the most conservative of the Spanish residents. As for the insurgents, their leaders, the subordinate commanders, and their allies in this country have just issued a pronunciamento making it clear beyond a doubt that nothing but independence will satisfy them.

Reports from Spain indicate that the Liberal ministry is inclined to discipline General Weyler for his contemptuous reference to the United States just as he was leaving Cuba and for his acts of insubordination and self-enrichment while he was in Cuba. But Weyler has so many friends in Madrid and throughout Spain that the attempt to discipline him may be the occasion for that outbreak of internal strife which the most reliable correspondents in Madrid assert is impending. Spain unquestionably is preparing for war and is endeavoring to strengthen her navy, but she is handicapped by lack of cash.

An End to Pelagic Sealing

By the terms of a treaty signed in Washington, Nov. 6, the United States, Japan and Russia agree to prohibit their citizens from engaging in pelagic sealing in the north Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during a given period, soon to begin and to end when experts agree that the herds have been repopulated. Apparently this gives Canadian sealers the opportunity to go ahead and ravage the herds in the Bering Sea. But really it places a responsibility upon Great Britain and Canada which it is thought they will be loathe to assume. Lord Salisbury has recently had evidence placed before him by London dealers in seal fur which establishes fully the contentions of our experts that it is absolutely necessary to put an end to pelagic sealing for a time if the industry is to survive, and it is felt in Washington that when the British, Canadian and American commissioners meet in Washington this week an understanding will soon be reached similar to the one ratified last week. Canada has announced that Premier Laurier will accompany the Canadian expert, and it is thought that his coming indicates the disposition of the Liberal ministry to settle not only this vexed question, but the many other long standing disputes between the countries whose proximity and common ideals make it almost imperative that they should be partners—not rivals—in commerce and industry.

The Truth About Armenia

It is an encouraging sign to see that the American press, commenting on Mr. Terrell's article in the November *Century*, to which we called attention last week, is of the opinion that the sultan's apology for the Armenian massacres will not pass muster. Nor do we imagine that the New York *Herald's* special exploring expedition to Armenia, led by Rev. George H. Hepworth, will be any more successful in changing the opinion of Christendom. Mr. Hepworth must realize that any expedition which the New York *Herald* initiates is condemned beforehand, owing to the peculiar relations which exist between Mr. Bennett and the sultan. Mr. Hepworth, as he travels throughout Armenia, will have three of the sultan's representatives with

him and a detail of cavalry to protect him and his colleague, whose name, by the way, is not given, although it is very important that it should be known. In his first letter from Constantinople he reports that this expedition has been set on foot at the sultan's desire, and that his Majesty is entirely willing to have the entire truth told. Mr. Hepworth is permitted to go on this errand because—to quote his own words—he is believed by the sultan to be able to look at the matter "in a perfectly impartial and judicial way, without the bias of the Moslem or the prejudgment of the Christian." But he is a Christian, and writes religious editorials for the Sunday edition of the *Herald* when at home. Just what there is about him that makes him able to judge the question with more impartiality than Profs. William Ramsay or J. Rendell Harris, who have studied and lived in Turkey and talked with all sorts of men and officials free from the espionage of the sultan's representatives, is not apparent.

The two American Board missionaries in the Aleppo vilayet with headquarters at Marash, who are reported to have been warned to leave the country, are continuing at their work just as if nothing had been said. The sultan cannot scare such men. He must act if he wishes to force the issue.

Hopeful Signs in Russia

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Chronicle* says that it is too early yet to speak confidently of the intentions of the present czar, but asserts that he has gained greatly in force of character since his accession. "Conscientious to a fault, he is overworked and, hedged about by a multitude of details, he has as yet been unable to approach some of the great problems of the empire." One fact which the correspondent states enables us to understand why certain reforms affecting child labor, Sunday labor and popular education, to which we referred recently, have already been brought to pass or are about to be considered. M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator-general of the Holy Synod, has been set aside and no longer is the trusted adviser and mold of the national policy, as he was so often when the czar's father was alive. He it was that inspired most of the persecution of the Jews and Stundists, and he did it chiefly by arousing the fears of Alexander II. respecting the safety of the orthodox faith. With this astute, but narrow, tactician and anti-Semite out of the way, if the czar will only give heed to the pleadings of his own heart and the advice of his thoroughly good and magnanimous wife, Russia will advance and be better and sooner fitted to carry out the great mission which Providence seems to have in mind for her.

George Meredith is one of the few Englishmen who see anything good in things that are Russian. He has recently said in *The Anglo-Russian*:

If with all her backwardness and suppression of individual and national energies Russia has become in our days practically the leader of European policy, what may we expect when she becomes a free country, giving full scope to the development of the aspirations and spiritual forces hitherto dormant in her citizens? . . . Russia has hitherto certainly not produced anything that could entitle her morally to universal leadership and supremacy; she has not had the chance yet. But judging from a few sporadic instances, the

Russian race has already given to the world such great and heroic characters which, like grains of gold dust, indicate rich soil to be yet explored and cultivated. Nobody can help being struck especially by the sublime and self-sacrificing types of Russian womanhood, as presented both in works of fiction and produced by real life.

For Current History Notes see page 686.

In Brief

Our Thanksgiving issue next week will be fully up to the level of other years. The treatment from opposite points of view of the outlook for society will be a novel feature. Dr. P. S. Moxom writing under the title *Why I am Fearful*, and Dr. Washington Gladden contributing an article with the caption *Why I am Thankful*. There will be stories by Alice Brown and Emily Huntington Miller. A timely contribution, in view of the celebration, Nov. 29, of the anniversary of the Whitman massacre, will be from the pen of William A. Mowry, who has thoroughly studied this important historic event and the period to which it is related.

Preach old truths but new sermons.

Great Britain is a Christian nation, but less than one-seventh of the 350,000,000 subjects of that empire are even nominally Christians. Her field for missionary labor is almost unlimited.

Some people in New York last week voted as they pray—with their eyes shut. Others voted as they live—for the gratification of their carnal lusts, and, alas, their combined forces won.

The women have again shown their ability to plan and carry out a missionary convention of keenest interest from start to finish. The New London gathering, elsewhere reported, was worthy to be compared with the American Board meeting at New Haven a month ago.

It seems that the prayerless church of Kansas City recently referred to in these columns was not Unitarian, but a meeting in the Opera House gathered by a minister who has lately resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian church because he has lost sympathy with its doctrines.

Dr. Alexander Dowie of Chicago, who is one of the prominent faith healers, declares that some of Dr. A. B. Simpson's cures "are just infernal lies." He says, "the whole system of Christian Science not only is a lie, but that it teaches the people to witness to a lie." Now, will not Dr. Simpson and the Christian Scientists speak out in turn, and tell the truth about Dr. Dowie?

There is an anecdote in the biography of Lord Tennyson which will become a classic among those who detest Calvinism. When Tennyson, the lad, was at school at Louth, he frequently visited in the home of an aunt, who would weep for hours because God was so infinitely good. "Has he not damned," she cried, "most of my friends? But me, me he has picked out for eternal salvation."

The committee appointed by the American Board to arrange for some appropriate memorial of the service of Marcus Whitman in saving Oregon suggest that, on the Sunday (Nov. 28) preceding the semi-centennial of his massacre, pastors would find Whitman's career an appropriate theme for sermons. Few men of modern times have better illustrated self-sacrificing devotion to God and their country.

Professor Whittitt of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, who has been relentlessly pursued as a heretic by some of his brethren for declaring that English Baptists did not practice immersion till 1641, has issued a statement in self-defense, in which he claims that "divers of our best scholars" agree with him. This historical fact about

immersion seems also to be accepted by all scholars who are not divers.

Thirty young women of families connected with Trinity Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., gave an entertainment recently in the Opera House. They blackened their faces and personated Negroes in a minstrel show. The proceeds went to swell an organ fund for the church. If there are still honorable men in that church the show must have stirred other music than that drawn from the organ. Such antics in aid of a church are a disgrace to Christianity.

We occasionally receive communications for the Readers' Forum containing strictures on the theological views of ministers, the administration of benevolent societies, or the characters of individuals, with the express condition that they shall be printed anonymously. The *British Weekly* has this suggestion, which we commend to such correspondents: "It is beginning to be accepted as a sound principle that no man should write any criticism to which he would be ashamed to affix his name."

The *Presbyterian* says that an offer was recently made of a prize to any teacher or scholar in a Sunday school at Los Angeles, Cal., who would, without preparation, correctly repeat the Ten Commandments. Out of 280 members of the school only six or seven ventured to compete, and no one was successful. We hope such a statement would not be found true of any Congregational Sunday school, but we suggest to superintendents to make their test, after having first found that they themselves know the Commandments.

Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York, in his eulogy of Henry George, repeated as his own several sentences of Dr. Eliphalet Nott's eulogy of Alexander Hamilton in 1804. Dr. Peters is reported as saying that Dr. Nott's address had become embedded in his mind. Such instances are not as uncommon as they should be. The remedy is easy. Every minister who discovers that the literary productions of other men are liable to become embedded in his mind should be careful to embed quotation marks and authors' names with them in their proper places.

Tennyson was an acute student of religion and ethics. "Take away," he said, "belief in the self-conscious personality of God, and you take away the backbone of the world." Precisely. Unbelief in God as a person with fatherly, brotherly, friendly yearnings and powers is the dry rot that is eating away the lives of individuals and nations today. Consequently behold the supineness and cowardice of Christian nations in the face of massacre in Armenia and misrule in Crete, and the multiplication of suicides, deeds of violence and theft in the older and more conservative sections of Europe and America.

The *New York Tribune*, commenting on the vast profits of the gamblers at the race tracks near New York during the season just closed, says:

Nero or Attila, Tamerlane or Weyler, the worst of Turks in his worst moods, was never more savage and barbarous than the typical bookmaker has been at the race tracks in this State this year. These bookmakers were not satisfied to strip the lambs of their fleece. After they had taken every shred of the wool they flayed the shrieking lambs alive and seized their skins.

And yet other lambs will try to eat the wolves next season—and be eaten.

It is affirmed that the doctrine of future punishment has been mostly eliminated from modern preaching. Yet the topic at the Methodist Preachers' Meeting in New York recently was *How Should We Preach the Doctrine of Hell?* The speaker, Professor Faulkner of Drew University, urged that the doctrine should be preached "with clear ideas,

with positive conviction, with frequency and fervor, with love and tenderness." Nearly all the 250 ministers present appeared to be in thorough harmony with Dr. Faulkner. Whether this doctrine is preached or not, it may be confidently affirmed that if belief in hell disappears, belief in heaven will also disappear, so far as practical influence on the present life is concerned.

One sign of the growth of the Christian Endeavor movement is the enlargement of the board of trustees of the United Society from twenty to over 100. If there has been any criticism on the society as a close corporation, this step is likely to obviate it. The new board will include the presidents of the State unions and a larger geographical representation of ministers and laymen. Already the international gathering in London in 1900 looms into prominence. The ocean steamships are expected to grant extraordinarily low rates, and the Crystal Palace and other big buildings in London have been secured. What a host of young Christians will assemble at the world's metropolis three years hence. It will recall to Europe the Crusades.

Those who believe in Christian Science and those who disbelieve in it will agree in the hope that the Kansas City case be made a test one, and that it be carried up to the highest courts. If the health board officials of our cities are justified in exempting Christian Scientists from the law which compels all persons to give notice of contagious diseases, then let the fact be known. If they are simply doing their duty when they arrest them for noncompliance with law, let that fact be known. The highly educated and much respected principal of one of New England's most reputable academies died of pneumonia last week. Being a Christian Scientist, no physicians were summoned, and his friends knew nothing of his illness.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen goes on his way, lecturing to large audiences, addressing scientific societies and receiving from them the recognition which is his due as a scientist and intrepid explorer. Dr. Storrs, in a speech at the recent Twentieth Century Club reception in Brooklyn, said he was personally indebted to Nansen for his convincing demonstration that the heroic spirit still survived among men. He expressed the hope that Nansen ultimately would reach the north pole, and that when he found it he would "tie around it the American and Norwegian and the English flags with strands that would neither rust nor wear away in perpetual pledge of the amity and the enterprise of those great nations." The audience which gathered to hear Nansen in Music Hall, Boston, last week, was one of unusual quality.

If there are any who wonder at the reiterated protests of Congregationalists in England against sacerdotalism, they may be helped to understand the attitude of our brethren across the sea by reading the following prayer. It was a part of the order of service last Easter in the Episcopal church of St. Alban in London, a church which has the indorsement and support of the government to which English Congregationalists profess allegiance:

Vouchsafe, we beseech thee, to blot out and hal-low this image made in honored memory of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, and grant that whosoever shall before it endeavor suppliantly to venerate and honor the most Blessed Virgin may by her merits and prayers obtain from thy grace in this present time and eternal glory in the world to come.

In a certain town in England live an Episcopal clergyman and a Congregational minister, both having the same name. A letter intended for the Congregationalist was left at the door of the vicar. He forwarded it to the other minister with this indorsement: "If

you had not taken a title [Rev.] to which you have no right, this mistake would not have occurred." Not long after a package of lithographed sermons, such as are sold to ministers who are too ignorant or too lazy to write their own sermons, was left at the Congregational manse which was intended for the Episcopal vicarage. It was forwarded with this note: "If you had not arrogated to yourself a position for which you have no fitness, this mistake would not have happened." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that little progress toward church unity is noticed in that parish.

A member of the Spafford community in Jerusalem, according to reports in the newspapers, is in Washington, preferring charges against Mr. E. S. Wallace, United States consul at Jerusalem. We have received a circular, bearing the signatures of about a score of United States citizens residing at Jerusalem, and also of a number of persons of other nationalities, denouncing the Spaffordites. They are known in that city as the "Overcomers," and are largely recruited from this country. One of their leaders for many years was a member of a Baptist church in Philadelphia, who abandoned his wife and a large family of children and joined this strange community. At their head is Mrs. Spafford, a woman of Norwegian parentage, who delivers revelations she claims to have received from God, which authorize her to rule her followers in his name. From observations we made in Jerusalem we believe that this community is not a credit to the United States.

Presbyterians are preparing to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession. Remembering the discussion concerning that creed when the attempt was made to revise it a few years ago, we should like to see among the speakers the names of some of those Presbyterian ministers who emphatically avowed their disbelief in some portions of it. What, for example, would Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst say on that subject? Or how would this speech by Dr. Gray of the *Interior* fit into the program?

We must lay off the weights of austere and forbidding philosophies in our creed and confine ourselves to the vital facts and elementary propositions of our doctrinal system, allowing each mind the freedom of reasoning upon them for itself. We are still staggering under the weight of defensive armament, as our knightly fathers did, which is too heavy for the exigencies of modern warfare. The sword of the Spirit is a light blade, but no armor resists it.

The following, on the authority of the *British Weekly*, is both interesting and significant: "Next to the Bible, the last book that might be expected to go out of print in Scotland is the Westminster Confession of Faith. This has actually happened."

Staff Correspondence

FROM NEW YORK

After the Election

"Well, how do you feel now?" everybody was asking everybody the day after election. Old Bostonians, whose memories ran back to the past ages when Nathaniel Greene edited the *Boston Post*, recalled his way of reporting an unexpected Whig victory. The crowding Democratic rooster which he had made ready to head the column of his party's triumphs did indeed head a column of returns, but on his back with claws up in the air, and underneath was the legend: "We have met the enemy—and we are theirs." For a day or two that rooster more truly symbolized the position of Mr. Low's party here than did their chosen emblem, "Liberty enlightening the

world." Since Mr. Platt ordered his men to stand by the Machine, and still more since Mr. George's death made likely the return of all but the more intelligent of his followers—as they did return—to the Tammany herd from which his strong personality had allured them for a time, honest citizens had a chill foreboding of defeat, yet few were prepared for the "landslide" of 85,000 Tammany plurality which came with Tuesday's rain.

With the sure pledge, in case of Mr. Low's election, of an administration marked by respectability, dignity, honesty, conservative of all best interests of the greater city, and with as sure a pledge of an administration of exactly the opposite sort in case of the election of Boss Croker's tools—many of them utterly unknown, others whose character and conduct are not to be talked of in decent society—it was hard to believe that so many thousands of voters would really choose the latter. But they did, and they do want just that. Their boss himself credits his victory to the people's disgust with the Raines law, shutting up saloons on Sunday, and with the "reformers" generally "interfering with national habits and innocent amusements" and "objecting to the right of Tammany men to go abroad in pursuit of health and happiness" (in horse racing). The author of the Tammany slogan, "To hell with reform," is elected district attorney by more than 76,000 plurality, and that the new city is to be "run wide open" is now the joyful boast of saloon men, gamblers and all that ilk. Among the most sorrowful over the result are the friends of our schools. How much of the city's \$75,000,000 annual income will be left for the schools after all the famished tigers have been gorged is a hard question.

After all, Mr. Low's friends are far from hopeless. The few days since the election have revived their hearts, and every day is putting a brighter face on the situation. Even the foes of reform are saying that the securing of 150,000 votes by a new party, with unskilled leaders and a new system of nominating and canvassing, is a unique fact in our political history. Thousands of Republicans are deadly sick of bossism. The Citizens' Union is to be kept alive and active, probably with Mr. Low as its president. The fight against corruption is to be waged to the end. Tammany's administration will be sharply watched (the mayor-elect says publicly that none but Democrats of his stripe will hold office), and if with \$75,000,000 a year at its disposal it does not re-enact Tweed's practices and expose itself to Tweed's fate history will have forgotten to repeat itself.

Working Men's Hotel

Another long step in aid of actual working men has been taken in the erection and opening of the "Mills House, No. 1" (to be followed by more), a scheme of Banker D. O. Mills for helping single men of small means to help themselves. The building is of ten stories, fronting on Bleecker, Sullivan and Thompson Streets, with glass-roofed courts for light and recreation, has 1,500 lodging-rooms, with library, reading, bath, toilet and laundry rooms, lavatories, lockers for clothes, restaurant, etc. The rooms are plainly but comfortably furnished and the charge

is twenty cents a night. The "hotel" is rapidly filling up with mechanics, clerks, students and other self-respecting men, old and young, unable to pay the usual hotel and boarding house rates. They may live well here for \$3.50 or \$4 a week. Special care is taken to keep the house clear of tramps, "bums," thieves and other disreputable characters, such as too largely crowd the Bowery and other low lodging houses. Mr. Mills intends that the house shall be conducted on business principles, not as a charity, and though it will give the guests more and better than they can get elsewhere for the same money, it is to be self-supporting. The house was opened with religious exercises and addresses from Mr. Mills, Bishop Potter, ex-Mayor Hewitt and Mr. Depew. Another similar house is going up already on the East Side, and Mr. Mills proposes to build still others if encouraged by the success of this, and also has in mind forty model apartments for families. Are such men to be hated for their wealth?

Quite Another Sort

Another and very different hotel, the Astoria, intended for very different people, was opened the other day on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Waldorf. The two are to be united under the name Waldorf-Astoria, after the owners, the Astor family. If the elaborate newspaper description is correct, the new Boston hotel, La Touraine, will have to look well to its laurels. The reporters tell of silk-paneled walls, marble pillars, balustrades and floors, classical paintings, corridors 300 feet long, garden court of palms, dining-room 57 x 38 feet and three stories high, ballrooms, ten floors of bedrooms, sun parlor of glass, the sixteenth story covered by a roof garden 90 x 200 feet, some 250 feet up in the air. Ventilators carry in and out hourly about 14,000,000 cubic feet of air, and 15,000 incandescent electric lights are to keep the guests from walking in darkness. Students of sociology might advantageously look into both styles of hotel here spoken of.

Personal Items

Dr. Pratt of Norwich, Rev. F. L. Goodspeed of Springfield and Rev. W. T. Herdridge of Ottawa, Canada, have been the latest preachers in the Broadway Tabernacle. President Raymond of Union College is to preach there through November and December. President Stryker is still supplying Dr. Parkhurst's pulpit.

At the autumn meeting of the Manhattan Association The Minister's Education was discussed, Dr. Stimson opening with the more general view, Dr. Behrens urging the careful study of Hebrew, Rev. J. Brittan Clark the study of Greek, Dr. McLeod dogmatic theology and Rev. F. B. Richards social science.

The October meeting of the Brooklyn Congregational Club had for its subject The Ideal Congregational Church. Rev. H. S. Bliss spoke of its inner life; Dr. Pratt of Norwich of its influence on the community. President Lamson of the American Board also gave an address.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the United States Senate's blind chaplain, has been holding evening revival services in Brooklyn since his recent return from Europe. He also preached at the 131st anniversary of the old John Street Church, of which he was pastor during the war. HUNTINGTON.

A Son's Memory of His Father

BY RICHARD BURTON

The years seem long in their passing—looked back upon they shrink into insignificance. The eye of love, in calling up the image of one who passed from earth, eliminates them altogether, which is one commentary upon the text, Love is stronger than death. My father died ten years since, but in imagination I still talk with him and stand by his side. He is a very real presence to me, and in no wise pale or grave-marked. It was of the very essence of the man to make an impression of royal vitality, of exuberant zest in living—that impression was conveyed to the last, and memory holds it forever.

I think of him as man, not as clergyman, and this is significant, in a way, for a superb manliness was with him a crowning characteristic. Never have I met one of his calling who had so little of the professional in his daily walk. This was observable, not only in the wider, more superficial contact of society, but in all the closest, holiest relations of home. And one result of it was a companionship between son and father which had scarce any sense of the disparity of age, or of the gap made by consequent differences of taste and habit. A walk and talk with him was a pleasure not to be matched by the same experience with any soul else.

The humor of the man was notable. His splendid enjoyment of innocent hilarity, a mood that radiated kindness, and had in it an infection of big-hearted good will, was a quality most obvious in casual acquaintance. His love of a joke was almost as well known in Hartford as the State capitol. To this day I never hear a good story without an instinctive desire to share it with him; I seem to repeat it and to hear the respondent burst of Jovian, large-lunged mirth. This came in part from a noble physical equipment, in part from a conscience without fear and without reproach, but quite as much from the deep-welling brotherliness which he possessed in an extraordinary measure. Dr. Burton not only loved his friends, but found it hard not to like his enemies—if any such there were. I remember his once saying he always found, on meeting those for whose views or doings he had conceived a distaste, that they were likable human creatures, after all. The fact was he drew out the good in them, and hence observed them in their most winning moments and aspects.

But underlying this fine endowment of wholesome, genial enjoyment of the pleasant things of life, which found expression in herculean laughter, cleansing the social atmosphere as a strong west wind cleanses the air of fog, were deep, quiet founts of tenderest feeling. All who knew him closely will testify to the great heart of him, the large sympathies, the ready tears when he was moved by the manifold pathos of the human spectacle, and this, in one of such leonine strength of physique and character, was most impressive, having in it no touch of sentimentality, no maudering note of complaint. It was the more affecting in that it was the emotion of a large, sturdy and loving soul, capable of the sternest masculine heroism. To illustrate were to uncloak sacred experiences.

The gospel of good cheer is a very pre-

cious one in a world care-ridden and grief-gloomed; but, without its undertone of all-inclusive sensitiveness to woe and knowledge of the night side of the universe the man of mirth becomes shallow, the noise he makes, is the surface cackle of the fool. It always seemed to me that Dr. Burton had not been the famous good company he was in the lighter junctures of society had he not felt keenly, and at times to the point of agony, the grave undertow of life's mighty sea and heard the eternal melancholy note of the waters on the iron coast. This sensibility justified what was said of him at his funeral by one who knew and loved him well—that he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. He was profoundly serious-minded.

His honesty was another marked trait. I do not mean that cheap-john substitute for it which so often in the world passes muster for the quality, but the instinct for candid dealing under all circumstances and whatever stress—the determination to stand by one's guns when right though the heavens fall. He had it in him to die for a principle; there was a soldierly streak in his moral make-up. With all his easy geniality and tolerant charity, he was adamant in what he took to be his duty, and had in him whole reservoirs of tremendous righteous indignation against the wrong and the wrongdoer. His generosity, too, went hand in hand with his stanch courage. He was liberal with his money, giving beyond his means; munificent of his time and strength, giving of himself in innumerable channels of service. A canny common sense he had, which kept him, as a rule, from running into sentimental almsgiving and the like—mushy emotionalism, he would have called it—but I fear that now and then beggars with a smooth tongue or a touch of humor or a savor of piquant character left our door with money which the dominie's judgment declared to be thrown away. Intellectually he was aware of the modern dictum against promiscuous donations, but at times his heart betrayed him—a fault, surely, leaning to virtue's side.

Another winsome quality was his modesty. Literally and without affectation he shunned publicity, and seemed insensitive to the allurements of fame. The area of his reputation was for this reason not so wide as it would otherwise have been. Editors were continually asking him for articles, but he had a constitutional unwillingness to put himself forward and next to never said yes. In these days of literary and other log-rolling the characteristic is refreshing enough, nevertheless it used to try sorely one member of his family, who felt that such a man owed it to himself and to others to let his fellows near and far have of his best. The Yale Lectures by Dr. Burton—a fecund and original book, as scores of private letters from those fitted to know testify—would never have been printed, I doubt, had not the present scribe given them posthumous publication.

Among my father's effects was found an old check, yellowed by age and torn across, the date 1870, or thereabouts. It had been sent by the editor of *The Independent*, with an urgent request for a contribution, the amount of the *honorarium* to be written in according to the contributor's judgment and pleasure—a

rather dangerous liberty to allow some of the *literati*. But the check remained, never filled out, in his pocket-book. The incident is typical. It was fairly pathetic to see how distrustful he was of his own accomplishment, how self-deprecating. Yet at rare intervals, in moments of sudden creative enjoyment, he realized he had done something not ordinary, and then, in fitting privacy and with a beautiful frankness, would say so. I remember, when he was lying on a sick bed in what was to be his mortal sickness, how unfeignedly he was pleased at the news of his appointment as preacher to the American Board meeting of the next year. No man was more appreciative of such recognition. Yet, more than likely, he would have sent in a declination. Conceit and he lay asunder like pole from pole.

Basing his whole superstructure, and ornamenting it in multiform ways of force and sweetness and loveliness, was his entirely unconventional, unaffected religiousness of nature—I had well-nigh said *piety*, but checked myself, fearing the cant savor of the word. Intellectually and in scholarship he was abreast of the time, a liberal in the good sense, but his faith was that of a little child, his charity as broad as the sea. He measured men ever by their deeds, not their creeds, yet found his full satisfaction in the belief he had received from his fathers. Here, again, I can lay hands on no better word than manliness to express my meaning. Dr. Burton was magnificently manly in his spiritual manner and conduct. Some men seem saints negatively; their goodness subsists in what they do not do. One yields them a somewhat cold, perfunctory admiration. He was the complete antithesis of this type, being rather the sort of person sketched by Phillips Brooks in a sermon, who, by urgency and action in well-doing, left no opportunity, had no time, indeed, for ill-doing. One did not feel with my father that here was a paragon of perfection, but recognized in him a largely built man, big of brain, big of heart, yearning for what was noble and high and right—intensely human withal, capable of understanding failings and faults and sins, publishing himself (unconsciously) as an erring, striving, right-meaning brother, shoulder to shoulder in the fight, not alone on a platform. He once told me that he conceived himself potentially capable of any sin—an impressive remark from one whose life was so fine, whose spiritual attainment so authentic. It was this splendid brotherliness (to return on my phrase) which drew other souls to him, made his ministry magnetic and won him the love of worldlings. They dubbed him—these last—a “good fellow,” and there was more of heartiness in the off-hand words than in many formal eulogies and the marble complimentings of tombstones.

These are some of the traits I think of in my mellow memories of my father—traits substantive to his personality and character. Of his gifts and qualities as pulpit speaker, pastor, writer, I say nothing. “That's the world's side,” as Browning has it. I prefer to recall, with an inexpressible tenderness, the home-keeping man, the brotherly friend, the loyal citizen, the stanch, hearty, God-fearing, God-loving and fellow-loving human being.

The Struggle for Character

V. The Policeman

BY ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT

When Mr. Lexow next visits Chicago he will enjoy a little journey to Haymarket Square for the sake of a look at the policemen's monument. The bronze figure of an officer with upraised hand commemorates the heroism of the victims of the anarchist riot of 1886, and on the plinth are carved the words of Capt. William Ward, "In the name of the people of Illinois I command peace!"

What is this strange life, so full of contradictions and inconsistencies, that demands at once the condemnation of investigating committees and the reward of imperishable monuments? Is it possible that the same round of official duties can make arch-villains of some men and superb heroes of others? Let us see.

To one who inquires into the work of the police it soon becomes apparent that a patrolman is a man who can be about as good or as bad as he pleases. Fear of detection, pecuniary cost, lack of opportunity and social restraint keep most men out of mischief, but in the case of the officer who enforces our laws all these restraints are relaxed. Familiar with the intricacies of criminal law, he knows how to guard himself against conviction, even if his misdeeds become known; vice and intemperance will cost him never a penny; easy opportunities of wrongdoing are thrust in his way; and he is first and last an insignificant nonentity, with no very exalted reputation to sustain. If he does right it is because he deliberately chooses to resist temptation. He is one of the few men whose virtues are of the unmixed sort, whose surface conduct and whose secret character coincide, and who, like Dante's sinners, have turned themselves inside out—a process few characters could endure without loss of reputation.

The evolution—in some cases more properly the devolution—of a policeman is readily traced. The Dogberries of our cities are recruited chiefly from the humble ranks of streetcar drivers, cabmen, expressmen and bar-tenders—men who have been trained to close attention but not to sustained activity. They have left their former employment not because police work is easy, nor because it is attractive, nor yet because it is an honorable calling (as by all means it ought to be), but simply because to get on "the force" means "big money." Twelve hundred dollars a year, with steady work and a pension by and by, is a tempting bait to an ordinary hack driver. So, purely for personal gain, these men enter a life where a thousand diabolical agencies conspire to work their ruin. I doubt whether even Mr. Gilbert, who says, "A policeman's life is not a happy one, happy one," fully appreciated the gravity of the situation.

First of all, there is the matter of handling pitch, which Ecclesiasticus, Shakespeare and many others of lesser authority have pronounced to be dirty business, while Pope held much the same opinion when he wrote those memorable lines about the "monster of so frightful mien." And, although there are certain godly

men who can take fire into their bosoms and not be burned, drink any deadly thing and not be hurt by it and handle pitch without being defiled, the conditions of their safety are inexorable. The spirit of the reformer is the sole secret of their preservation. The men who probed the civic corruption of New York are none the worse for the evil they know, but weaker men, carrying out the same investigations with a different motive—say vulgar curiosity or even \$1,200 a year—would not have escaped contamination.

Now, although the watchman who tells us of the night is at heart no reformer, he is kept in ceaseless contact with sin. He is required to know all places of evil resort and write them in a book, to become familiar with the faces, habits and hiding-places of criminals, and to watch, lynx-like, for mischief wherever he goes. His constitutional enemies, the lawbreakers, reciprocate his interest. They study him both as a type and as an individual. An experienced rogue can tell a policeman, even in plain clothes, by the watchful expression of his eyes, by his peculiar physique and by the shape and size of his shoes. As for the local patrolman, all the rascals on his beat know his face, and as opportunity offers they make his acquaintance and endeavor to win his good will. If he has a family, they make presents to its members; if he ever "plays the races," they furnish him gratuitous "tips"; and if he has a fancy for dogs, they buy him a high-bred animal. Even if he at first repels their advances, he will one day be obliged to ask these same people to help him find his man or secure important evidence, just the sort of thing they are glad to do, for it puts him in their debt, and a friend at court—particularly at a police court—is well worth the having. So what wonder if in this way an officer learns to wink at minor breaches of law, and even some flagrant ones, to favor privileged offenders, and possibly to become in time a paid protector of the very interests he is sworn to annihilate? If once he has accepted money there is no longer any incentive to resistance. He has lost his self-respect and the respect of those who give him bribes, while the fact of his venality is published among the criminal class, and temptations multiply. He may therefore become an extortioner, blackmailing his victims with cruel avarice, determined to make the utmost possible gain out of the sale of his official honor. Discipline and the influence of his superiors might be counted upon to prevent much of this, but what are we to expect in the way of restraint in such an organization as was the police department of New York city under the Tammany régime? "Like priest, like people," is no truer than "like superintendent, like patrolman." There is no antiseptic that will be sure to prevent the decay of character in such vile contact with corruption.

Not only is the policeman forced into association with the baser sort of folk, but he has little standing among people of influence. "Jimmie" Barrie, as his

countrymen love to call him, puts this cleverly in *The Little Minister*, making Wearyworld explain his unpopularity by saying: "It's because I'm police. The very folk that appointed me at a crown a week looks upon me as a disgraced man for accepting—even my ain wife is short with me when I've on my uniform. Nobody feels the disgrace o' my position as I do myself." Of all state servants the policeman is most unlucky. The soldier is made a fine hero of by rhymesters, playwrights and historians; the fireman is lauded by the daily press; even the letter-carrier is a lovable sort of fellow; but the policeman's lot is a sorry one, indeed. The stage has satirized him, the comic press has caricatured him, his love affairs on the back piazza are made ridiculous, and an ungrateful public has called him names. Known in the language of the streets as a "cop" or a "peeler" or a "Bobbie," he is individualized chiefly by his number, like a convict in a prison or an idiot in an asylum. Even the rush and clangor of the patrol wagon have added little glory to his profession. In short, he is practically ostracized, and, like other superfluous characters, he finds that there are more worlds than one and goes where he is welcome.

Were these the only moral perils involved in a policeman's life, it would seem a miracle that so many brave fellows maintain their own integrity while making other people do right. In theory, at least, the patrolman is a kind of guardian angel, but even his "pastoral" duties bring temptations along with them. It is unwholesome for a man to be alone; and not only is a policeman's work solitary, but his career begins with night duty. "*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*" is a significant question. Officers are supposed to report any abuses on the force, but getting one's associates into trouble is thankless work at best, and a policeman sees little of his fellow-officers if he does his own duty faithfully. A certain proportion of the rules, I find, are regularly disregarded, while many of those actually observed are enforced by a mechanical signal system or a process of official inspection, which does not tend to emphasize personal integrity.

A further degradation occurs when a policeman learns the nature of the motives that actuate appeals for service. Not a desire to see right triumph, but a combination of malice and self-interest is at the back of a large share of the work the police are asked to do. If there has been a robbery, the outcry comes from the man who has lost by it; if a criminal resort has become a nuisance, the complaint is made by an abutter whose property is injured; punishment is looked upon as retaliatory justice administered in the interest of the aggrieved; and so it comes about that if ever a man brings an appeal in the name of disinterested principle, he is regarded as a sort of *lusus nature*.

Abuse of power is natural to men of little minds, and it is the policeman's besetting sin. Fortunately, he errs for the

most part in trifles, but the possibilities of tyranny and injustice are serious. If he has a grudge against an old offender, he can arrest him on a spurious charge, club him into submission, and when called on the stand bear false witness against his neighbor. Even in the ordinary process of apprehending his victim, he may leave scars on him as enduring memorials of his prowess. When involved in a protection venture he can deceive his superiors to any extent. "Giving away raids," i. e., warning criminals before search-warrants are served (and thus preventing the detection of crime), is one phase of such complicity with lawbreaking. So easy of accomplishment is this double-faced knavery, and so subtle is the temptation that prompts to it, that one is gratified at finding the offense as rare as it is.

Religiously the police are limited in opportunity. They have no Sundays and no holidays, and there is little in their work to make the life of faith easy. Still, I remember that when Mr. Moody's workers visited the station houses in Chicago their services were heartily appreciated. In Boston more than half the force are Roman Catholics.

Such, then, is the case against a policeman's calling. The defense is supported by a fine array of incorruptible, courageous, high-minded officers, who have faced all the perils, endured all the temptations, and remained unflinchingly faithful. Just as the rare physique of the north-country Scots is due to their villainous climate, which kills off all the little fellows, so a magnificent manhood is developed in the surviving fittest who resist the evil influences of police work. It is also true that the very nature of a patrolman's duties calls forth certain noble traits of character.

In the first place, a policeman must be fearless, and his bravery is in some points even superior to the soldier's, for he is required to do his work unaided and without specific orders. And his fight is not against opposing manhood, but chiefly against cowardly treachery, studied blackguardism and utterly unprincipled malice. "What's the use o' their haeing a policeman," says Wearyworld, "when they winna come to the lock-up when I arrest them?" But those that "winna come" have to be made to come, and a desperate business it is oftentimes. In certain hard neighborhoods the officer has to fight every man he arrests. Gangs "lay for" him, bullies threaten to "do him," while brickbats, old bottles and ponderous cobblestones are heaped on tenement fire-escapes against the hour of his approach. Very splendid, moreover, are the policeman's triumphs in stopping run-away horses, saving drowning people and in rescuing women and children from burning buildings. Again, a police officer must learn firmness and self-control. He must be cool in the midst of excitement, and be moved neither by the jeers of the crowd nor the lying protestations of the man under arrest. He is required to be respectful to superiors, and to add to respect courtesy, to courtesy patience, to patience punctuality, to punctuality neatness, and to all these a constant watchfulness as he "travels" his beat.

It is to be hoped that the civic movements of the day will benefit the policeman. If the conditions of his appoint-

ment can be made more stringent, particularly as regards personal character; if the social standing of the force can be raised and their calling made more honorable; if the whole law, backed by a healthy public sentiment, can be constantly enforced; if military discipline can be made a part of the daily routine of police work—if these things can be accomplished, there will then be no reason why we should not expect every humblest patrolman to prove himself "a verry parfait, gentil knight."

In a Noble Succession

BY PROF. FRANK HUGH FOSTER

The appointment of a new professor of systematic theology in one of our Congregational seminaries, and especially in one with so large a constituency as Oberlin, is a matter of general interest to the denomination. A word as to Professor King, who enters upon his new work with the beginning of the coming academic year, from one who knew him intimately for eight years of associated work in



PROF. H. C. KING

Oberlin, and whose present position in another seminary secures his entire impartiality, may be of value.

Professor King graduated from both college and seminary at Oberlin, completing his courses there in 1882. The following two years he spent principally at Harvard in the study of philosophy and mathematics, returning to Oberlin and becoming professor of mathematics in 1884. In 1890 he was transferred to the department of philosophy. Since then he has spent one year at Berlin in the study of German theology. He has thus had extensive opportunities of study both at home and abroad, and enters upon his new position with no narrow preparation. During the thirteen years of his Oberlin professorships he has acquired a peculiarly intimate acquaintance with the practical affairs of the entire institution. His services upon innumerable committees of the faculty have made him acquainted with the details of every kind of college work. For years he has sat weekly upon the "prudential committee," which has the current management of the financial affairs. His specifically religious services have been large and varied. He has long been a favorite preacher in the Oberlin churches and throughout the State of Ohio. He has regularly taught Bible training classes with great acceptance. He has been a large force in the affairs of the Oberlin municipality. And now, with the entire consent and cordial sympathy of all his colleagues, upon the nomination of his venerable predecessor, ex-President Fairchild, and with the highest expectations of all

the friends of Oberlin, he enters upon his chosen work, had in mind for years, in the chair first occupied and made illustrious forever by that great thinker and great seer, Charles G. Finney.

The personal characteristics of Professor King make the appointment a fit one. Modest and simple in his manner, friendly in his bearing and all his conduct, he attracts and retains the esteem of all who meet him. At the same time he possesses a mind well furnished and trained, with large attainments in careful scholarship. He has proved his power as a teacher. Oberlin makes no doubtful experiment in his appointment. And, above all, let it be said with reverence and with profound sincerity, he is known as a good man, a man of Christian experience, in whose life the fruits of divine grace are manifest.

Professor King may be congratulated at thus entering, in his own intellectual and spiritual home, amid his friends and at the suggestion of his spiritual father and predecessor, upon the work of his original choice. And Oberlin may be congratulated that she has found so good a son of her own to place in this important chair.

Current History Notes

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the eminent Presbyterian missionary just in from Alaska, declares that the stories of the marvelous richness of the gold beds, the terrible hardships to be endured by the miners and the impending starvation of many of those who have flocked there this fall are not at all exaggerated.

Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, in his annual report just issued, announces the extermination of the lottery business in this country—so far as it relies on the postal service to further its ends. Of course it exists to some extent, and it was only a fortnight ago that Boston's police drove out of the city the representative of a Canadian lottery.

The disgraceful scenes in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament have not ceased or become less ominous. We sometimes think that our legislative bodies disgrace us. But never in the history of any body of English-speaking legislators have men so entirely given way to their passions as have the representatives of the divers races of Austria during the past few weeks.

The tension between France and Great Britain over West African territory seems to have lessened. Lord Salisbury weakened, much to the disgust of some of his hitherto most ardent admirers. By-elections in Lancashire during the past week have resulted in Liberal victories in Conservative strongholds, and the future of the Liberal party seems brighter now than it has for many a day.

President Moraes of Brazil barely escaped assassination last week, and the minister of war was stabbed and killed by a confederate. Whether the deeds of violence were prompted by the friends of the monarchical party, who have long been plotting for the overthrow of the republic, remains to be demonstrated. But in general it may be said that Brazil is far from enjoying that degree of peace and prosperity that it did when Dom Pedro was emperor.

The sugar industry of the British West Indies has languished of late to a degree that has brought disaster to the planters and much worry to the British Foreign Office. In response to pressure from these colonists, the British ambassador to the United States has been instructed to ascertain the views of our Government relative to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the West Indies. This fact, together with that alluded to elsewhere, namely, that Premier Laurier will be in Washington this week, supposably bent on preparing the way for reopening reciprocity negotiations, would seem to indicate that the reciprocity clause in the Dingley Tariff Bill may amount to more than it has been said that it would.

The Family and the Man Who Undervalues It*

A Sermon Preached on Thanksgiving Day by the late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel J. Burton

"God setteth the solitary in families."—Ps. 68: 6.

I shall speak today to the man who undervalues the family. No woman would do it, and he does not do it as going about to vilify that institution. These modern loose theories on the subject, which have so distinguished themselves in this country, have never yet distinctly lodged in his mind. And were I to call him by name now and say, "You, sir, are the man I mean," most likely he would be surprised that I should think of him in that way, and yet he has no sufficient estimate of this great matter. The way there came to be such a thing as family life on the face of the earth at all, and the many indispensable uses of that life, are no special subject of thought with him ever. And what share he has in those uses he accepts in a perfectly unreflective way, just as he accepts as a matter of course the daily blessing of the sun, the orderly alternations of the rolling year and those bounties many which faithful nature pours into his lap. He has always had them, has always had them unvaryingly and he expects always to have them. That is settled, and so settled as not to attract his attention. So the family.

Moreover, it is his pleasure to spend most of his leisure, not in any household, but in clubs, at the theater, in billiard saloons, at some man's room, in some evening assembly of masculine loungers. He has grown into that life. It strikes him that that is better in some important respects than to be married and come under the routine, and possibly, the humdrum, of fireside and family. Years ago, when he was younger and more gushing and less prudent than now, it was quite in his mind that he might follow the way of all the earth and take a wife and start out upon the solemn responsibilities and liabilities of that new situation, but now he has begun to be uncertain about it. Several of his friends have gone over the brink, he says, and have not landed in perfect felicity, it seems to him. And cases like that have so multiplied before him that he thinks better and better of his own single life. It is free. It is comparatively inexpensive. It is not so likely as the other to bring heartaches of sympathy and heartbreakings. It does not enforce upon him those very careful social proprieties which a man of family must observe. If he wishes to start off to Europe, he can go. If he wishes to give his whole strength to some profession, or to some line of books, or to some specialty in science, he can do it and no one has any claim on him. If he does not wish to take a pew in church, he can easily omit it, and there are no wife and children to look grieved over it. Neither does society expect a solitary man to be so careful in such things as men with families. And so on. That, sir, is where you stand, and I shall undertake to show that it is not much of a position for a person to hold—in fact, that it cannot be held in reason.

THE CELIBATE STATE SOMETIMES EXPEDIENT

First, though, let me say that in my praise of marriage and dispraise of you I shall not speak disrespectfully of those few unmarried people who are in that condition for exceptional reasons. I read in one of the epistles of St. Paul that in certain circumstances of peril and for the accomplishment of particular noble ends it is best, for the time at least and for some, that they stand alone and operate unencumbered. And so in all ages we have had Christian celibates, men and women, clergymen, deaconesses, sisters of charity, missionaries, enthusiastic devotees of this and that,

God-fearing souls of saintliest temper and very dear to the Lord Jesus, I have no doubt. The Roman Church has taken up that form of self-denial and self-dedication as one of her points of pride, of honest pride, if you please—at all events, I have no inclination to say that her innumerable clergy and her dark-robed, meek-faced sisters are in that loneliness of theirs with any other intention than the best. My impression is that she has pushed her doctrine of celibacy into exaggeration and that Christianity in the world has suffered from it, but I have more sympathy with an extreme of that kind than I have with an utterly self-indulgent piety, a piety with no special strain of self-denial in it and no soldier's inconsideration of personal comfort for Jesus' sake. An age or a Christian body which has not in it the moral materials for all sorts of self-crucifixion and solitary living, provided there should seem to be an express heavenly call for such things, cannot be deeply in the spirit of Christ's passion. . . .

Then, again, it sometimes happens that people walk all the way of life alone, as held utterly and satisfied and sanctified by an unfading dear memory of one loved and lost—as when our well-beloved Washington Irving, so full of every sweetness and yearning and so much a delight to any household where he might be, was filled forevermore with the recollection of what Matilda Hoffman was, and was unto him, while she was yet here on the earth—or as some not unlikely in this very assembly are spending their days in a similar separateness, not as brought thereto by force of will and because, on thinking it all over, they have determined that it would be a seemly and perhaps a blessed thing so to do, but brought thereto, and there held, by an unforgetting, full heart, which perpetually gravitates to one, dead to be sure, but still present and pouring a quiet glory around all their life. Of such cases as that, one were a brute to speak otherwise than softly and with tenderness, although in that particular form of steadfastness there is always a little risk that a diseased feeling will creep in, as often the most touching personal beauty has its ground in physical unsoundness and saddens us while it charms.

But my man here, with whom I am dealing today, is of no such temper as that and he never will be. He is diseased enough and he mis-sees sufficiently, but his trouble is not affectional, neither is it an uncommon self-dedication to the work of God, as illustrated in priests and others, or a devotion to some dependent relative, as Charles Lamb lived for his beloved sister. It would be a benefit to him if it were either of these.

THE FAMILY OF DIVINE INSTITUTION

But I come directly now to a series of remarks on the family, speaking of it in a general way and making no further reference to these sweet and gracious exceptions just mentioned, nor to any other exceptions—for exceptions they are, and they therefore need not stand in my way. And I have to say to this man here, and his whole class, and as rebutting his position, that God in Holy Writ has numerous times declared that he appointed the family, so that it isn't some invention or fetch of human creatures to cover some necessity of theirs, or mighty desire, with no more sanctity in it, therefore, and no more binding force on the conscience of mankind than may lie in the uses wrapped up in it, so that possibly some man, or some riper age, may show a larger stock of uses in some other man-made contrivance, in which case the family will become obsolete, as hand looms went out when power looms came in. The Ten Commandments themselves, or the Hebrew ritual, were not more supernatural in their origin

than the family was, and if they were let down from heaven in their entirety and detail exactly according to God's mind, and were, therefore, not to be violated by any human tinkering as though they were open to amendment, so was it with the family; and any one who starts on his own simple willfulness and intellectual conceit to set up another way for the human race, or even for himself, is running cross to the eternal decrees and will find himself overtaken by heaven's penalties in some shape.

And I submit, as I pass, that the emblematic use of marriage as setting forth Christ and his Church shows just how low their conception of marriage is who treat it in a light-minded and giggling way, and enter into it on impulses prudential and worse. Better far than that is the error of the Roman Church, for she stamped it with the name of God and set it in the circle of her seven sacraments. There let it stand, hedged about with terrors and beatitudes, rather than that it be dragged down into the range of selfishness and the flesh. And when a young person is moved towards marriage let him be thought of and addressed, not as though he were a fit subject of railery, and to be made to blush as though caught in some shame, but rather as entangled in the providential love of God and caught into the sweep of one of his eternal ordinations.

Well, if the Bible gives a true account of the start of the family on earth, and if here and there, from beginning to end, it gleams with that thought and puts it forth in diverse, impressive reiterations, then certainly it is to be looked to as a fountain of noble uses, and those uses I will in a running way indicate. Take husbands and wives, saying nothing of children and their advantage as yet.

MARRIAGE A PROTECTION

It is no small thing that the woman in that arrangement is committed to the protection of one who accepts her, not merely in vows of defense, but in a mighty instinct of defense also, so that you shall see men, pretty much surrendered to every meanness and inefficiency, who do nevertheless flash forth and put on a considerable show of manhood when the question of safeguarding their wives is up. I am not among those who conceive of woman as a sweet nobody and foreordained feebleness, entitled to no stand of her own and in her own behalf, and yet I see reasons structural and permanent why she needs, and always will in any state of society likely to be seen on earth, the support and shelter of the other half of creation. And I think that every true man, as he goes on in life and sees precisely how things are, finds creeping into his heart a great and increasing tenderness towards woman, as burdened by special disabilities, exposed to peculiar sorrows, and constitutionally unable to meet for herself at every point the forces of this present evil world. I could explain this with more particularity if I thought best. As it is, I simply assert it. And all women feel, especially when they come to full consciousness and the stress of life is on them, that they must have our right arm, our watchfulness, our several masculine vehemences, and what not. When I was young, I see now, I had not fairly considered this, but now I have, and I tell that man here present to whom I am speaking that he is quite behindhand and only half educated, in that this responsibility has not yet reached his feeling. He may say to me, "But women do not need husbands in order to protection, for every decent man on earth is engaged to their defense any time." But I say unto him, this universal "engagement" is family born, and would never be except for the family estate. That is, men at large have this impulse of defense because they have

* Originally published in the *Hartford Courant*, Dec. 1, 1874.

mothers and sisters, and wives, too, most of them, and daughters. Whenever a woman is attacked and needs help, straightway all these associations come in to speak for her to our hearts, and we flock to the case as exhorted by all these.

But, passing that, marriage gives to the woman some one who belongs to her, and to whom she belongs; also to the man it gives a human creature who belongs to him and to whom he may feel that he belongs, and there is a curious, great comfort in that. I belong to the human race. I know that, and perhaps there is some other mighty, multitudinous generality to which I belong, but that is not individual and particular enough. I want to be owned by somebody who does not own anybody else. Nothing but being swallowed up in that way suffices. When I am lonely, when I am sorrowful, when I am tired, when the world strains me—perhaps abuses me—and when I am sick of myself, I want one soul in the world not occupied by any person or thing, who is waiting for me to come, a pledged soul, a tried soul, a soul all soul for me, a God-given soul, bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, and all that, a soul in rhyme with mine, not identical but rhymed I say, so that when I tone sadness she tones it, soprano and bass, and when I tone joy she tones that; and, on the other hand, I feel that there is on earth one creature to whose moods and necessities I can rhyme, too, and I want to feel that she feels that I can, and that thus two of us are provided for under one arrangement.

IT DOES NOT TEND TO SELFISHNESS

Marriage does all that business as nothing else does. Then observe what an affectional development it is to be called on heartwise in that manner, and to hold one's self incessantly open to such a call. On that thing known as love, Adam on one side and Eve on the other, I need not much expatiate. Nine-tenths of those present have been in it, some of them fearfully, and even my man here was once on the outer whirl of it, yes, and in his very young days he was quite in it and has tossed to and fro in a precious tempest he could hardly understand. All alkalis and acids on meeting each other dance together in a feeling they never had before. And our human race all through stand alkalis and acids, and the one effervescence of life is the meeting and the meeting and the meeting. Neither does this effervescence, by an inevitable law of the case, shortly subside and eventuate in flatness, but in one form or another in every real marriage it continues, with less bubbles on the surface, perhaps, but with very large movements deep down. And I could represent before you many cases which I have personally known where husbands and wives have gradually so intertwined their heartstrings and called each other out that the force of education upon them of that one thing has been more to them than all other education put together. Men whose native endowments have been rather common have been thus stimulated in such wise that it was the making of them, and all they are and all they go for before the world is attributable to that love drill. In it they have learned the secret of self-denial for others. In it, too, they have been put in the way of tenderness towards neighbors and all mankind. One might suppose at first sight that these intense private loves, this belonging to some one and having some one belonging to us, and the fervid interplay of that reciprocity year after year, would sequester one from his human kind and start a universal selfishness here. But practically it is not so. No; the more firmly we can get human creatures wedded, the more sure are we of that which we call philanthropy. It is in this as it is with dull intellects. If a boy is peculiarly stupid his salvation begins, to be sure, the moment you fairly wake him up in any one point of intellectual interest. A man is like a powder magazine—touch a coal to him anywhere and he goes off all through.

Get him to love some single body mightily and he tends to break into a general blaze, or, as Coventry Patmore has it in his felicitous way,

This little germ of nuptial love,
That springs so simply from the sod,
The root is, as my song shall prove,
Of all our love to man and God.

But the whole effect of this private love-force on man and woman, as serving to unfold their powers and as leading on to philanthropy, is not seen until you take in also the idea of children. The married love is often all we can hold, still when the parental love also floods in we hold it. Somehow we do. And that, although it not merely increases us by the addition of its own self, but works sweetly to enhance the married love, so that we are subjected to two increases all at once; but the human heart is equal to the occasion and opens itself to all heaven, if it comes. All souls find themselves infinite when tested. There is no limit to their receptivity, and there is no conscious limit to their intellectual forth-puttings; neither is there to their moral dilations, nor to their immoral shrinkages and tribulations.

ITS SWEET EDUCATIVE INFLUENCES

But as to the educative power of parental love, and as to the bonds of sympathy between us and the rest of the world which it weaves, I need say but little to those who are already in the experience of it. There is nothing just like it. It takes hard men and tenders them until they are as soft as you please. It takes flighty girls ballooning about in all sorts of frivolity and makes women of them. It takes selfish creatures and forces them out into quite a full-blossomed habit of caring for others. It makes lazy men industrious, and puts mean men on something of a stretch towards nobility. It ungripes the miser's clinch. It evolves every latent possibility in souls yet in the germ state—every good possibility. We are surprised at ourselves to find what is in us. We are more than we know and more numerous; for in every man or woman there are a dozen, if only the right education can be put upon them. It even (this parental love) elaborates a new beauty in human faces. Behold the mother-beauty in many faces. See it carried to its fullness in those classic Madonnas which illumine the art galleries of Europe. There it is, in its uttermost statement as far as broken human minds can state it. There it is, spiritualized and radiant, stamped with joy, hope, yearning and a tranquil awe, the ideal mother face. And if it be said, "But that woman had upon her the transfiguration of a peculiar and never-to-be-repeated motherhood." I reply, in every appreciative mother to the end of time there is, in a measure, that self-same feeling of mystery and awe, as regards her child, which filled the heart of Mary. "He is God's gift," she says. A certain re-splendence as of the divine encompasses him, a portentous, unknown future is in him, yea, two eternities meet in him, the eternity foregone and the eternity to come, and she hangs over him in a tender wonder and reverence. And the flow of thought within her and the outbreathing of many waters of feeling make altogether a complex, strange, profound and mellow experience which tempers her very face, I say, and gradually modulates her movement, until after many years of such exercise, and in the highest cases, I do think there is no such beauty on earth as she puts forth. . . .

THE HOME INSTINCT

I ought to say just here that home gives us our love of country, too, in large part. In mature life and on reflection we love our land for its liberties and its opportunities, for its history and its outreach into the future, and for things many, but we are patriots long before reflection, and at whatever age, and be we never so old, our native land has its deepest hold on us in those instincts of attachment generated in us in childhood and early youth. My country is the country where I lived with my parents and brothers and sisters, where I

had sleigh rides and went nutting and caught squirrels and snared partridges, and saw apple parings and quilting bees and Thanksgivings, where I fought the boys and was shut up six hours in a day in a weary brown school-house with all nature outside to entice me from my integrity, where I smelt the new hay and drove cows and went barefoot, where I roamed all day in the endless grand woods and stood on the splendid hilltops and dived in the ponds, and tracked the rocky brooks up and up and took tender walks under the moon, where I heard spinning wheels drone, where I hung around, shy, on the outskirts of weddings and was present at the hush and mystery of burials, where, very likely, I saw father planning how he should be able to buy me a new suit of clothes (for I imagine, friends, that early home days get into one with a certain peculiar tenderness if they were passed in some straitness and the whole family had to turn to with all their wits to make things come around and each one denied himself that the others might have something). My country, I say, the particular country I live to fight for and do not intend shall ever receive any harm at my hands, is the one wherein I received this manifold dear early start—not much of a start and not much of an upshot, you might say, either in my case or millions more, but somehow the preciousness of one's beginnings do not seem to depend on the size of them at all, in fact, the less they were the more valuable, perhaps, even as in a great scarcity of money every copper tells.

But if my man whom I am laboring to convert here this Thanksgiving Day is not moved by what has been said already, neither would he be persuaded though one rose from the dead. In truth, I do not know that I have much hope of converting him. He is in his rut, and, after the manner of adult souls generally, he will travel that rut to the end, quite likely. So that in what I say my chief expectation is to head off the young who might incline to his way if left alone, to teach the unthoughtful what a God-send they have in the family life in which they are nested, to remind those boys and girls that by and by they will find that the word home is almost the biggest one in the English language—three times as large as club, ten times as large as winerom, or saloon, or smokeroom, or The Shades, or The Shamrock House, and other like refuges, haunts, dens and beastly trapdoors into the bottomless dark underworld. I would like, too, to refresh the old here a little in their home affiliations, and make them feel anew that they will stand for this institution against all comers, whether perverse theorists or others, and especially that they will stand for it by striving to make it exactly what it should be—a place of concord and reciprocal helpfulness and of prayer, where woman shall have her shelter, vocation and normal growth, ripeness and blossom, where children shall unfold in joy, peace and holiness, and plume their young wings for the paradise of God, where man, too, shall have his benefit, both earthly and heavenly, where the old shall have their rest and the young their safeguard, where maidenly purity shall flourish and manly chastity shall be established, where literature shall find her home-bred stock and stuff, where the state shall have citizens, the church votaries, and heaven her unfailing seed-ground and surety.

Not many of our households are brought to extreme loneliness and desolation. The voices of children still sound in most of them, and many an absent one will return on this high and hearty occasion to the old board, and some of them will bring children of their own and make old hearts glad and remind them of the days of their own youth. Still some mothers, in the midst of whatever festivity, and all the more because of festivity, will recall names now hushed, and fathers will think of sons on whom they had hoped to lean, and husbands will feel anew the touch of grief over precious

wives now forever gone. Yes, life at the best is a checkered scene, and it is only as we take hold of the life immortal that we have any courage left in us. Blessed be God for the perpetuity of our loves, through the Lord Jesus Christ.

Brethren, there is a prayer often lifted up in the public worship of a certain branch of the church of God, which, or the like of which, I should think might come with a waft of healing and peace in the hearts of you who are full of chastened memories today. It runs: "Almighty and most merciful Father, we bless thy holy name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear, beseeching thee that they may rest in thy peace, and that thou wilt give unto us grace so to follow their good example that we, with them, may be made partakers of thy heavenly kingdom. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen."

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Nov. 21-27. Gratitude: to whom, for what, how shown? Luke 17: 11-19.

One of Mrs. Ewing's prettiest stories for children has for its hero a crippled boy who had every advantage in life except the power to run about like other boys. He repined much at this calamity and was in danger of being permanently soured in disposition, until one day his mother proposed that he adopt as his life motto this: "*Laetus in mea sorte.*" From that time on the little fellow's life took a new turn. Instead of being fretful and faultfinding he became patient and gentle and thoughtful of others. The secret of it all was that he found, even in his crippled condition, much to thank God for, and little by little he learned the great lesson of finding reasons for gratitude in whatever state one is.

There are just two attitudes for us to take. We can receive what comes to us as a matter of course, and claim that it is our just due, that the world owes us a living, that God having created us ought to provide us with all manner of good things; or we can feel that the good things in our lives are indeed gifts, that it is owing to no merits of ours that we are born in America rather than in Patagonia, that we have homes and teachers and friends and books and health and reason, when not many miles away, perhaps not many furlongs away, other persons are living who are deprived of one or many of these things. Though we may deny the fact, we are the constant recipients of blessings from another and a higher power than ourselves. Nothing that we can do can guarantee the certainty of our drawing breath tomorrow. We are creatures of the earth, and what is true respecting our material advantages applies also to our spiritual opportunities and bestowments. "God so loved the world that he gave"—this put the world under everlasting obligation for everything that feeds the divine life in man, and particularly for the unspeakable gift of Christ our Lord.

It is well to think afresh at this Thanksgiving season of the duty of being thankful, to trace our commonest blessings back to their source, just as the boy in the story, who stopped to drink at the wayside fountain, was led by it to extend his gratitude to the stream that fed it and thence back to the sunshine and heavens above and ultimately to God himself. Thankfulness is a homely virtue and does not apparently rank as high as many others of the Christian qualities, but no life is strong and symmetrical which is not marked by the thankful spirit, expressing itself in the countenance and especially in the constant effort to make others happy and increase their reasons for gratitude.

Parallel verses: Ps. 100; 145: 10-12; John 3: 27; Rom. 12: 1; 2 Cor. 9: 15; Eph. 5: 20; Col. 3: 17; 2 Thess. 5: 18; James 1: 17.

In and Around Chicago

A Jewish Jubilee

On Thursday, Nov. 4, the congregation of the oldest synagogue in Chicago celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. There were special services of prayer and song with addresses, memorial and prophetic, by leading rabbis. Prior to Nov. 3, 1847, Jewish families had opened their private houses for worship, but on Nov. 3 they met in the dry goods store of Rosenthal & Rosenberg, at No. 155 Lake Street, to take steps for a permanent organization. A little room in the second story of the store was obtained for use, and in 1851 a small synagogue, erected on the site of the new post office, was dedicated. The present edifice, which cost fully \$150,000, stands at the corner of Indiana Avenue and 33d Street. The congregation consists of more than 1,000. John Rosenberg alone survives of the founders of this congregation.

A Clean City League

A suggestion made last summer in connection with the vacation school promises rich results. It was that the children in our public schools should act as inspectors of the streets and alleys near their own homes and report to the authorized inspectors any failure on the part of the contractor to keep the streets clean. The children were pleased. A "league" was at once organized and reports regularly made. Miss Mary McDowell, connected with one of the Social Settlements, and Mrs. Paul, one of the inspectors of the streets, took great interest in the movement, and under their direction it has grown to commanding proportions. The mayor has consented that "leagues" shall be formed in all the public schools. The children are careful to see that everything is tidy about their own homes. This of itself is an immense gain and lessens decidedly the amount of material which needs to be carried away.

Church of the Redeemer

The twelfth anniversary of this flourishing church was celebrated Nov. 5 by an annual supper, at which its membership of 293 was well represented and reports made which indicate the earnestness with which the pastor and people have pushed their work. Thirty-three have been added during the year, twenty-one on confession. The feature of the work still continues to be the Sunday school. With a new building this church would step into the front rank and be a great power for Christian service, as well as for our denomination, throughout the city and the country.

A New Pastor at the Covenant

The Covenant Church is to be congratulated upon so soon and so successfully filling the vacancy caused by the removal of its former pastor, Rev. J. T. Blanchard, to Aurora. Rev. H. T. Sell began his work here, in response to a unanimous call, in October, and was welcomed by audiences which entirely filled the house. The field is promising. The church is earnest, enthusiastic, hopeful. Mr. Sell is untiring as a pastor and a fine Bible scholar.

Ministers' Meeting

Among the visitors were Rev. Dr. McLean, Rev. G. B. Hatch and Rev. C. R. Brown of California. Each was asked to speak, and each responded. Dr. M. C. Hazard of Boston was also called upon to speak in behalf of the S. S. and P. Society. All were delighted to welcome him back to his old stamping ground, and to learn from his own lips that the society with which he has so long been connected is prospering every year more and more. The meeting passed resolutions of sympathy with Rev. Dr. Philip Krohn, who has been stricken with paralysis, with Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, who is still at Alma, Mich., suffering from the results of a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, and with Dr. E. P. Goodwin.

Broadening Y. M. C. A. Methods

The chief address of the morning was by Mr. L. Wilbur Messer, superintendent of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. He spoke of the changed

character of the efforts put forth by the association within the last few years, for, while there has been no less interest than formerly in definite Christian work, the field of service has been greatly broadened, till now a central department like that in Chicago is in fact a college for young working men. Fifty courses are offered, with competent instructors. Last year over 800 persons availed themselves of these privileges. This year the number bids fair to be much greater. The gymnasium is one of the best in the country. Special attention is given this season to Bible study, eight Bible training classes having been formed.

Another departure from former methods is special work in the colleges and professional schools. In Chicago this work has been inaugurated in thirteen professional schools, dental, law, medicinal, and in most if not in all of them the Y. M. C. A. is the only religious center around which Christians in these schools can rally. A third departure is in railroad work. Railway companies have been generous in providing rooms and buildings for their employes. At present the association occupies four such buildings, a fifth being in the process of erection, the Central costing \$1,700,000, the West Side costing \$75,000, the building at Garfield Boulevard and the building at 41st Street and Kinzie. It has ten departments of work, in them all the idea being that of helping young men to make the most of themselves and to do this by becoming Christians.

Dr. Goodwin's Resignation

The thought that such a man as Dr. E. P. Goodwin should feel compelled by ill health to leave his pulpit has to his people been almost unbearable. When the resignation was read Sunday morning hearts were heavy and tears flowed freely. The prudential committee reports unwillingness to ask for the acceptance of the resignation at present. The hope is that health and strength may yet be restored the pastor and the church be permitted to enjoy his preaching for some years to come. At any rate, everything possible will be done by this noble band of Christians to retain in his place the man who for nearly a generation has been their spiritual leader. Removals have increased the difficulty of the work in the present house of worship, but the First Church is still strong and unanimous in its desire to push forward with Dr. Goodwin at its head. No man can take his place. No other man can acquire in a dozen years the knowledge he possesses of our institutions and of our spiritual needs as a city. Every one of our churches would feel itself bereaved were he to insist upon laying down his work. Even if he cannot render full service, the hope is that he may in some way be retained among us. We believe that his complete restoration to health is only a matter of time, and that perhaps a trip to Egypt or some dry country would once more set him on his feet and give him something like his old vigor.

Chicago, Nov. 6.

FRANKLIN.

We heartily echo the utterances of the *Catholic Review*: "We do sincerely hope that all the South American republics will grant all the just rights of their non-Catholic inhabitants to civil and religious liberty." Exactly what the *Review* would call just rights we wonder, in view of its statement in connection with the recent Mormon declaration of President Woodruff (which it calls an intolerable act of political usurpation) that "no church should interfere in politics unless in questions involving faith, morals or religious rights. In purely secular matters all citizens should be free to vote in accordance with their best judgment of what will promote the public welfare." But who is to decide in any given case what is "purely secular"? The right to be a non-Catholic is not so regarded by the Roman Catholic Church in parts of South America.

THE HOME

When I Go Home

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY

When I go home—a simple spell,
These words, to cheer a toilsome way!
Like some faint, sweet and far-off bell,
I hear their echoes day by day.
Some dear, far time when I shall bid
Farewell to faces strange and cold,
And turn my feet to paths of old,
In distant homeland valleys hid.

When I go home dear loving eyes
Will smile a welcome into mine,
Dear voices ring with glad surprise,
And mother arms around me twine.
True hearts will hail me back once more
To share the old-time peace and rest,
And hopes and dreamings, long repress,
Will bud and blossom as of yore.

When I go home my pines will moan
A plaintive greeting on the hills,
And there will ring a welcoming tone
In every croon of meadow rills;
And from its rocky shore the sea
Will send the murmur, vast and deep,
That lulled my childish eyes to sleep
With echoes from eternity.

When I go home the glens of fir
Will whisper o'er me as of old,
And wheaten meadows, all astrir,
Will gleam again with harvest gold.
The fields I loved, the hills I trod,
Will call in mother tongue to me,
And our renewed fraternity
Will draw me near to truth and God.

Artistic Simplicity in the Home

The subject of a course of lectures being given in Boston under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club is *Beauty in the Home*. Domestic architecture, furnishings and decorations, pictures and casts are to be discussed by experts in the departments of household art, and the last two lectures, by Professor Churchill and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, will have to do with the inmates of the home, the subjects being *Voice and Manner, Dress and Deportment*.

The first lecture, by Mr. C. Howard Walker, a well-known architect, on *The Exterior of the House*, may be taken as a fair sample of the practical helpfulness and good sense which the entire course promises. Mr. Walker gave his audience no glittering generalities on art and æsthetics, but a simple explanation, by the aid of pictures, of what constitutes beauty and dignity in the country and city house. At the very beginning he struck the note which is sure to be sounded by the subsequent lecturers, when he pleaded for unity, simplicity and genuineness in our homes. His statement that the American house is a mass of incidental ornaments without unity is as true of the interior as of the exterior. As a people we have yet to learn that one of the elements of beauty is simplicity.

Miss Edith Brown, one of the Twentieth Century Club's lecturers, has given us a wholesome and practical object lesson in the matter of house furnishings in two model houses on St. Botolph Street, fitted up for the Housekeeping School connected with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Those who attended the housewarming were delighted with the tasteful and suitable appointments, from the dainty "model guest chamber" in pink and white, to the

sunny kitchens, where the cooking utensils hung conveniently near the stoves instead of being in pantries at the other end of the room. The wall papers are in perfect taste, the rugs are modest but harmonious, the dining-rooms cheerful and homelike and the bed chambers characterized by an air of simplicity and restfulness.

From a sanitary standpoint also these houses are models. Hard wood floors or matings are the rule, so too are single metal bedsteads. One was impressed by the absence of stuffed furniture, of "clutter" in the shape of useless bric-a-brac and cumbersome draperies, and the visitor appreciated all the more the books, vases of flowers and beautiful potted ferns which form the principal ornaments. Many a woman was taking mental notes of this or that effective arrangement as she went through the rooms, and her admiration was all the keener because everything is within the reach of ordinary purses. There is not an expensive or elaborate article of furniture in either house. The effort to show that the artistic is by no means necessarily the costly or the useless has been thoroughly successful, and if no other lesson were taught in these houses it would be well worth while to have fitted them up.

Mrs. Blossom's Darning Day

BY SARA B. HOWLAND

It was a dark, dreary Saturday afternoon—one of those late autumn days when the rain falls coldly and steadily in the dead leaves and it gives one a little shiver to look out of the window. Days like this are rarely joyful unless somebody we love is shut in with us, and then we can accomplish wonders in the way of clearing up, or turning old garments that do not seem to belong to sunny days.

Helen Parker had spent the morning in her dreary boarding place correcting compositions, had written her home letter and mended all her stockings, yet it was only three o'clock. She stood looking down the wet street, watching the struggles of Deacon Williams with his umbrella and three big bundles, but when he reached the door of the house across the way it was opened by invisible hands and a quartet of welcoming voices rang not cheerily, while a beam of sunshine and warmth seemed to flash out into the dismal street.

"Everybody has somebody who belongs to him," sighed she, and for a moment the tears fell as rapidly as the rain outside, for Helen had never gotten used to lonely days. This was during her first year at Lakeville, and whenever she sat down to write home or received one of her mother's long letters she had to fight the battle of homesickness all over again. Indeed, who ever gets over the longing for eye and hand after reading the loving words of a letter? The more it has satisfied our heart's need by its tender appreciation, the more intensely springs up the desire for the precious daily contact.

Suddenly she turned from the window, put on her rubbers and waterproof, took a big umbrella from the corner, and plashed steadily through the mud, even through a puddle like a miniature pond which was situated exactly in front of the Blossoms' gate. She reached the porch

and was laboring with her umbrella when the door flew open and a merry voice exclaimed: "Have you been swimming the Hellespont to see me, Helen darling? I have been longing for you all day, but there are seventeen pairs of stockings to mend and an 'exchange' coming to preach tomorrow"—and in a burst of happy welcome Mrs. Blossom drew her tenderly out of her wet wraps and found her none the worse for her journey.

"Come to your place, dearie," she said, gently, pulling out from its corner a huge, shabby old chair, called privately by Mr. Blossom "the confessional."

Now Helen had come in with the determination that she would not be beguiled into confessing that she had the blues; but when Mrs. Blossom had perched on the broad arm beside her, and she felt a warm cheek next hers and a caressing touch that needed no words to interpret, it was easy to let her head fall into a soft resting place, and the "rainy eyes" again overflowed, but only to have the salt drops kissed away before they fell. This was a clearing-up shower, however, for in a few moments Helen looked up with a misty smile and said: "Now, Rose, if you had said, 'What is the matter?' I should have answered, 'Nothing,' and my throat would have ached all the afternoon. Yes, I was homesick, but I don't mind it now I have you."

There were no more words spoken and the two sat in silence until a patter of feet sounded on the bedroom floor and a mournful little voice exclaimed, "O, mamma, do you love Auntie Helen better than papa—or me?"

"No," said mamma, smiling, "I love you all as hard as I can. But you may come and finish loving Auntie, while I get the yarn I was winding when I saw her coming right through the middle of the puddle."

Number Three, well pleased, climbed into the vacant place, and so well did he avail himself of his privilege that mamma, coming back, said laughingly: "He is a true follower of Browning's Galuppi in his kisses and would ask, 'Did I stop them, when a million seemed so few?' But come, Helen, it is darning day and you may enter the sanctum, for are you not a rainy day friend?"

So saying, Rose led the way to her little upstairs sitting-room, where desk and worktable stood ready for use whenever a leisure moment could be found; for her old place at Mr. Blossom's study table had to be given up when the babies learned to walk.

It was a cheerful spot, even on a rainy day. The shelf above the little desk was filled with choice authors, on a table was a rack of reference books, a few good pictures in plain frames decorated the walls, a broad, comfortable lounge stood across the corner, on which Number One lay prone, reading *Wonder Book*, and the old gray cat, *Marcus Aurelius*, was lying peacefully by his side.

In a big clothes basket, making frantic efforts to swallow the white darning egg, lay little Miss Pink, while beside her, and evidently abandoned at the moment Number Three became conscious of the prolonged absence of mamma, was a table made by supporting a large Shakespeare upon *Epictetus* and *Matthew Arnold*, around which was gathered as cosmopoli-

tan a collection of guests as ever graced a Boston dinner party.

Helen gazed for a moment in silence and then sat down on the floor and laughed until her eyes rained again.

"Rose, this is delicious! Mark Twain in his most hilarious moments could never have conceived such a banquet."

At the head of the improvised table, spread with tiny dishes and a bountiful feast of cooky broken into bits, was perched on his tail the baby's large rubber cat, in such a position that his front paws were extended—"asking a blessing," as Bud explained. At the foot sat the hostess, a rag doll becomingly arrayed in a lace tidy, and by her side was a small stuffed owl from the top of the bookcase. Beside the host was one of the most distinguished guests, a tin monkey, such as are made to climb a cord, whose arms made a convenient resting-place for two china dolls, while his clasped hands gave him a becoming attitude of devotion. His long, stiff tail having prevented him from sitting down, he was supported by a book—Drummond's *Ascent of Man*—which had proved to be of just the right size to slip under the offending member and elevate him to the level of the table.

"O, Helen, what a capital illustration of the 'evolution of a father'!" exclaimed Mrs. Blossom, sitting down to examine the company, which she had not noticed before. "I wish one of the new lights were coming tonight to preach in exchange with Theodore, instead of old Mr. Perkins. I am sure he would find an inspiration in this pious and fatherly monkey!"

"Rose, you will get Mr. Blossom into trouble if you are not orthodox," said Helen, warningly.

"O, he is too fond of the 'old Adam' to be in danger," laughed Mrs. Blossom. "But do see the 'constant tin soldier' by the side of the china dog and Pink's wax baby next to the Aztec god! Their table talk must be exceedingly varied!"

"Rose, I do not wonder that you never have the blues," said Helen, when they had left Bud to preside over the feast and had seated themselves by the low window. "These children are enough to upset the gravity of the Sphinx!"

"It does make me gloomy, however, to do their mending," said Rose, as she pointed to her worktable, where were placed in a row eleven odd stockings, while a large pile lay on the floor—all black and decidedly the worse for wear. In the workbasket lay an open copy of Wordsworth's poems, with a bit of yarn for a marker in *Ode to Immortality*.

"Give me a thimble," said Helen. "I might as well be sewing while we talk, and you never can mend all these stockings between now and six o'clock."

"Then, if you will do it, shut your eyes and draw one from the pile on the floor."

Helen did so, and held up a small sock out of which the five little pigs had evidently made a triumphant exit.

"That's good," remarked Mrs. Blossom, complacently. "The other one is mended on the table, and then this pair can be rolled up."

"But pray tell me," said Helen, curiously, "why your stockings are all mixed up; don't you mend them in pairs?"

"O, yes, usually," said Mrs. Blossom, who was rapidly laying even thread

across a yawning chasm, "but when I have a bag full of back numbers I sometimes amuse myself by a game. I mix them all up and keep drawing, putting the mended ones on the table in a row. Under no provocation can I seek a mate until it turns up in its regular order, and it is quite exciting to get a dozen stockings darned and yet not have any to put away. Then, at last, they all pair off rapidly, like the lovers in the final scene of an opera, and I am surprised that all is done so quickly."

"But why do you wait to get so many together?" asked Helen. "I never see that the children go with holes, yet you cannot often have a day like this."

"I will tell you," confessed Mrs. Blossom, "for you will never tell if you think me shiftless. I cannot always finish up the week's work well. Sometimes people come all day long, and I want to meet them with 'a heart at leisure from itself'; sometimes it is preparing for the Auxiliary of the Woman's Board or the Sewing Society; sometimes I have to make calls, or the babies get teeth or measles; and then," rather guiltily, "sometimes I read. I will not feel hurried, so I contrive. I buy stockings all alike, and at the end of an especially busy week I deliberately make up pairs of all the good ones and put the bad ones in the bag for a more convenient season. Then when it comes I sit down comfortably with my work and learn some lovely poem as I darn. Now today I have been saying over and over these lines of Wordsworth:

Sometimes in a season of calm weather
Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither,
Can in a moment travel thither
And see the children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore,

and I have felt my heart beat and my pulse throb as they did when I sat on the shore at Old Orchard and watched the great waves come rolling in. It rests me to get a sight of the Infinite, and, Helen, it makes life worth living, not only in moments of actual vision, but every day."

"You are right, Rose," exclaimed Helen, impulsively, while her own cheek flushed with a responsive glow and her eyes darkened with feeling. "Your life must be with your little ones, apart from special opportunities for culture, yet everything beautiful can come to you. I know what Paul meant when he said, 'All things are yours.' It comprehends the beauty and glory of the earth and the great thoughts of the best minds, as well as the infinite love of God."

There were no more words spoken for a long time, as the needles flew rapidly and one roll after another was added to the pile in the basket. The baby fell fast asleep in a rosy bunch, and the other children slipped away unobserved. As the last pair was being folded a spot of light on the floor reminded them that the rain was over and the sun was sinking in a glow of splendor.

The two friends walked to the window and stood, hand in hand, looking down the transfigured street. Quivering rays of light were reflected from the wet leaves on the sidewalk, and the world looked fresh and new. The Hellespont showed little patches of *terra firma*, and two small Blossoms in rubber boots, like ver-

itable Peterkins, were just coming forth to splash delightedly in its muddy waters.

As Helen was starting from the house with furled umbrella, a book in one hand and a bag of cookies in the other, she turned back and came up to Mrs. Blossom, who stood on the top steps of the porch, saying, with a sweet gravity in her clear, childlike eyes: "Rose, tender words do not spring as easily to my lips as if I were the mother of little children, and sometimes I wonder if you understand how I love you."

Mrs. Blossom bent and took the sweet, flower-like face in her hands, and with a voice that trembled a little she answered, "Yes, sweetheart, I understand."

The Tufted Titmouse

His coat is like a wintry sky
When once the sun has set,
And in the west a single line
Of red is smoldering yet.
Above his black, courageous eye
He wears his soldier's crest;
No bitter, rude, nor screaming wind
Can daunt his martial breast.

I met him in a leafy dell—
A brook ran sweet and clear.
As if he called from paradise,
He shouted, "Here, here!"
In busy thought the moments flew;
I pondered, "Then so near?"
Far o'er a hill his voice replied,
"Tis here, here, here!"

In winter's frost we met again,
When every leaf was sear.
"Where is your heavenly country now?"
He answered, "Here, here!"

—November St. Nicholas.

A Walnut Hunt

BY JESSIE WRIGHT WHITCOMB

Rodney ran all the way home from school. If he and his mother and the children could start in time, they could reach their walnut tree before the other boys and get some nuts.

Rodney was only six, and his mother would not let him go alone, or with the older boys, to the trees beyond the creek and across the railroad, and as the twins were only three years old she could not take them so far herself; so the one large walnut tree down in the oak woods beside the creek they called their tree, and when the other boys reached there first Rodney didn't get any walnuts at all.

His mother was ready and waiting for him, but his heart sank as he saw the twins. They were plainly on a rampage, and his mother was already pretty well tired out with them.

They started off through the barn out into the alley—the shortest cut—and one of the twins insisted on stopping to play with a cat. They begged him to continue the trip, but he was adamant.

"Me like to play with kitty," was his only answer.

"We are going," said his mother, and the three went on. Her sympathies were all for Rodney. She knew how he had hurried and how afraid he was the nuts would be gone.

Ralph watched them until they reached the barbed-wire fence at the edge of the woods, then he began to roar.

"Come, Ralph," called his mother, "mamma will wait." But Ralph roared the louder.

Rodney looked longingly down the wood path, then back toward the dismal little object in his check apron. "O mamma, go get him!"

"I can't, Rodney. He would want me to carry him all the way down there if I went back for him, and I can't do it."

They went on slowly, Ralph following shrieking.

"O mamma," pleaded Rodney.

"You can go back for him if you want to, Rodney; he will walk with you; but you don't have to."

Rodney dashed back for Ralph, and coaxed and petted him into a calmer frame of mind, but in the meanwhile Hugh had been casting around within himself for something to make a fuss about.

"Me want a papoo," he began, and he wailed for an apple until Rodney came up with Ralph. Ralph perceived the opening offered, and he chimed in, "Me want a papoo!"

"Rodney, you can run on down the hill and begin to gather the nuts. I think I hear voices over in the next tract."

Rodney started on a run, and the twins set up one wild yell in unison: "Bad Donney! Bad Donney! Papoo! Bad Donney!"

Rodney stopped in despair.

"Go on, Rodney, I'll bring them along as fast as I can," called his mother, encouragingly.

"Mamma, can't I go over there and get them each an apple?"

"You can if you want to; but I'm afraid you'll be sorry."

So Rodney scrouged under the barbed-wire fence into the neighboring orchard, ran to a tree, picked up two apples and brought them back to the twins. They were satisfied on the papoo question, but their rancor over Rodney's leaving them was as vociferous as ever. He waited resignedly.

"Run on, Rodney," said his mother. "Don't mind them."

"They make such a noise," he said, apologetically.

When at the edge of the steep little hill above their walnut tree, where they could look down at the level place around it, they saw a squad of boys dashing around putting things in the gunny sacks they carried.

Rodney's face changed color and he looked up at his mother with wet eyes. She was tired and felt as though there were tears in her own eyes. The boys scattered along the bank of the creek and crossed it at the old log.

"Come, Rodney," very cheerfully, "you needn't worry. They weren't there more than a minute, and only picked up the nuts in plain sight. We know where they hide themselves!"

Nevertheless it was poor pickings. By dint of patient searching Rodney half filled his small basket, and that was all. His mother was a much keener nutter than he was, and, though occasionally dropping a nut in his basket, she put nearly all she found in a little bit of a cave in the side of the bank and pulled leaves over them.

"I can't find another one," said Rodney, finally.

"That's a good many. There will be more down tomorrow. See, there are a

lot on the tree yet. Sit down here by me."

The twins were cracking some old shells on a stone, and were momentarily peaceable.

Rodney tried to take his mother's view of the matter, but she could see him looking wistfully across the creek to the land of promise beyond the railroad track.

"You know, Rodney, a great many people really believe in fairies yet. They say they know there are fairies. Everybody used to believe in them. I read a story in which a fairy said they couldn't appear to people nowadays, because people didn't believe in them. I'll tell you about a boy I know of who believed in fairies and the sort of luck he had. He lived near a wood, but he didn't go to school, and he had no brothers or sisters and no other playmates, but he knew all about fairies. He was just the sort of a boy they liked."

"What sort is that?"

"O, if he saw one of their fairy rings he didn't step in it. If he saw one of their tables he was careful not to kick it. When he picked violets or other flowers he did it so as not to destroy the plants. When he dug them up he did it carefully, so that they wouldn't die. When he found a bird's nest he didn't touch it, and watched it quietly, so that he would not frighten the old birds. The fairies loved him and made him beautiful presents."

"O, how?"

"They arranged little parks and gardens for him. They led him to the sweetest wild strawberries. They showed him treasures other children never dreamed of, and made his hearing very keen and his eyes wonderfully sharp to see. In the fall they gathered nuts for him in little heaps."

"O, my!"

"Chestnuts grew in their woods, and they opened the burrs for him and made lovely piles of nuts in little earth caves."

"I wish some would pile up some walnuts for me."

"Perhaps they have."

Rodney jumped up and looked around without much success.

"What sort of a place did you say?"

"They used to hide things for him in places—well, pretty places like that little hollow over there by the gray stone."

Rodney hurried over there, but there was nothing in the hollow but leaves. He tried one or two more hollows without success, then uttered an astonished exclamation. His mother went to him.

"O, look! Just look!"

He pulled the leaves aside, and there was a heap of green-jacketed walnuts. He hurried them out into his basket, and they quite filled it.

"O, how happy I am!" and his eyes shone. "I really believe the fairies like me!"

"They ought to," said his mother, warmly, patting his head.

The twins were led and pushed and lifted up the steep hill, and Rodney trudged proudly on behind with his basket. He seemed to become more and more thoughtful. His mother heard him give a soft little laugh. She looked around at him.

"What's the matter, Rodney?"

"O, I—I guess you're a good enough fairy for me."

Lost—a Boy

[The following poem was found among the papers of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Burton of Hartford.]

He went from the old home hearthstone
Only two years ago,
A laughing, rollicking fellow
It would do you good to know.
Since then we have not seen him,
And we say, with a nameless pain,
The boy that we knew and loved so
We shall never see again.

One bearing the name we gave him
Comes home to us today,
But this is not the dear fellow
We kissed and sent away.
Tall as the man he calls father,
With a man's look in his face,
Is he who takes by the hearthstone
The lost boy's olden place.

We miss the laugh that made music
Wherever the lost boy went,
This man has a smile most winsome,
His eyes have a grave intent;
We know he is thinking and planning
His way in the world of men,
And we cannot help but love him,
But we long for our boy again.

We are proud of this manly fellow
Who comes to take his place,
With hints of the vanishing boyhood
In his earnest, thoughtful face;
And yet comes back the longing
For the boy we must henceforth miss,
Whom we sent away from the hearthstone
Forever with a kiss.

The "Setting-Up Drill"

The New York *Evening Post* tells of a vigorous old lady who attributes her freedom from aches and pains to the fact that her son, a naval officer, taught her the exercises used in training the boys and men in the naval service. These movements, designed to strengthen the muscles, expand the chest and give an erect carriage, are equally beneficial for girls and even for elderly women, and it is worth while to clip the formula:

First exercise.—Neck. (1) Standing erect. Heels on the same line and together. Feet turned out equally, forming with each other an angle of sixty degrees. Knees straight. Body erect on the hips. Hands on hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear. Elbows pressed back. (2) Front. Incline the head forward, looking down till chin as nearly as possible rests on chest. (3) Straight. Raise head to natural position, with head erect. Repeat.

Second exercise.—Position of the head. Stand as above described. (1) Rear. Turn back the head as far as possible. (2) Right. Carry the head to the right as far as possible, face down. (3) Left. Carry the face to left, face up. (4) Straight. Raise head to natural position. Repeat.

Third exercise.—Elbows to front and rear. Stand as at first described. (1) Front. Bring the elbows forward in line with hips. (2) Rear. Turn the elbows back till the shoulder blades meet, expand the chest, head erect. Repeat.

Fourth exercise.—Stand as before described. (1) Up. Raise arms laterally until horizontal, palms of hands up, fingers extended. Chest well out. (2) Down. Gradually lower the arms. Stretch them to their uttermost.

Fifth exercise.—Extension of the arms. Stand as before described. (1) Place the closed fists against chest, knuckles down, thumbs out, elbows well to rear. (2) Front. Briskly extend the arms to front horizontally. (3) Back. Resume first position (as in pain). (4) Up. Briskly raise arms vertically, knuckles to the front. (5) Down. Force the arms obliquely back, and gradually down to the sides. Repeat.

Sixth exercise.—Arms in circle. Stand as before. (1) Raise the arms laterally till horizontal, palms up. (2) Circle. Swing the arms circularly upward and backward, from front to rear, body erect. Arms not to pass in front line of chest.

Mothers in Council

LITERATURE FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

In reply to "Young Mother," who asks for a list of books for a child's library, may I suggest a few that I have found most helpful for my own children. The style of the books depends upon the age of the child. My little girl of six years of age greatly enjoys the following books, all of which she has read herself: Jane Andrews's Seven Little Sisters, Each and All and The Stories Mother Nature Told. Her Ten Boys is also interesting as well as instructive. These are published by Ginn & Co. Little Jollyby's Christmas, by Harriet A. Cheever, published by the Cong. S. S. & Pub. Society, and Twilight Stories, by Elizabeth E. Foulke [Silver, Burdett & Co.], are also favorites. She has read a great deal of Whittier's Child Life in Poetry and his Child Life in Prose. Together we have gone through Miss Wiltse's Kindergarten Stories and Morning Talks [Ginn & Co.], either telling or reading the stories in connection with our little kindergarten. We use as reference such books as How to Know the Wild Flowers, by Mrs. William Starr Dana [Charles Scribner's Sons], and Our Common Birds and How to Know Them, by John B. Grant [Charles Scribner's Sons]. Now we are going on with a little older class of books, Mrs. Ewing's Tales, Child's Christ Tales, Scott's Lady of the Lake, Wordsworth, etc. We have already had a number of Longfellow's poems.

A good child magazine is a great help to any mother and though I have not seen the new *Kindergarten Review* I should judge that it would be excellent, as all of Miss Poulson's work is of the best. Her book entitled *In the Child's World* is a great help to a mother. For a woman with young children, who wishes to make use of kindergarten methods, *The Paradise of Childhood* is a valuable book. She will also find Kate Douglas Wiggin's *Children's Rights* or *The Republic of Childhood* (3 vols.), by the same author in collaboration with Nora Archibald Smith, of great assistance.

E. M. B.

MORE ADVICE TO "YOUNG MOTHER"

I have just read in *The Congregationalist* for Oct. 14 the request of "Young Mother" for a list of books suitable for her own reading and her child. If she will write to the secretary of the National Congress of Mothers, Loan and Trust Company Building, Washington, D. C., inclosing twenty cents for a report of the Mothers' Congress, she will find an excellent list in the back of the book and some good addresses which are worth her reading. If she will also send a dollar to Mrs. F. S. Barnes, 12 East 73d Street, New York, as a subscription to the *Mothers' Voice*, I think she will find just such a paper as she would like.

A. C. P.

Another mother of wide experience recommends *Babyhood*, a monthly published in New York for \$1 a year, as an excellent periodical for a young mother to take. This is, however, as the title indicates, most helpful during the children's infancy.

A PLEA FOR STORIES

I have just been interested in reading, in the issue of Oct. 27, a list of children's books given in answer to a Young Mother's query. The consensus of opinion may be against me, but it seems to me there are not enough stories given in the list. It may be true that stories are the sweets of existence, and that too much of them has an effect on the brain like jam on the stomach. But the fact remains that many children will read nothing except stories. Their science and geography must be story-coated or they will have none of it—a trait that many of their elders have not outgrown.

There are so many beautiful stories nowadays that do not ostensibly teach anything,

but which one cannot read without being the better for it. In this class are Little Lord Fauntleroy, Captain January, The Birds' Christmas Carol, Timothy's Quest, Little Men, and, in fact, all of Miss Alcott's and Kate Douglas Wiggin's. Then there are the dear old Prudie books, and the Katy book, and the Five Little Peppers and a host of others. There is a book that claims to be the Story of a Bad Boy, "yet not such a very bad boy either," by T. B. Aldrich, which no boy can fail to enjoy for its humor and wholesome mischief.

Many of the tales that teach, indirectly, facts of history and science and geography, are given in E. L. H.'s list. She has not mentioned, however, Scudder's Bodley Books and Boston Town, all the Zigzag Journeys, Grandfather's Chair, a fascinating story of early New England history. There is an excellent series of books called Legends of Our Own Country, Legends of the Rhine, of Rome, and so on. Andrew Lang has a delightful set of fairy books for those who like imaginative tales.

One class of stories I should be chary of. These are the morbid books in which the little heroine is supernaturally good, suffers from the carelessness and wickedness of her family, and after weeping throughout the book either converts her family to her superior morals or sees the bad boy of the book break his back or his mother's heart because of his naughtiness. Such books are represented by the long series of Elsie, Wide, Wide World, etc. These books are likely to have a depressing and morbid effect on a child because there is nothing natural about them.

Story-loving is natural. The statistics of public libraries show more fiction taken out than all other classes of literature put together. With some people a craving for stories is a kind of irresistible fever, bound to come, like whooping cough and measles, and the sooner in life it attacks one the sooner and easier it is over. During my freshman year in college I knew a girl who was just having a chance to indulge her love for stories. She was a minister's daughter, and her parents had strictly forbidden all except the most classical fiction. The result was that away from their control she was over-indulging the craving and neglecting her studies. If these stories, harmless in themselves, could have been distributed over her seventeen years, instead of crowded into one, her college record would no doubt have been better and her mind healthier.

E. P. T.

A MOTHER'S LIBRARY

While the subject of helpful books for mothers is under discussion, I would like to bring to the attention of your readers a few which have been valuable to me:

Hints on Child Training, Trumbull.
Education, Spencer.
Gentle Measures in the Training of the Young, Abbott.
Children's Rights, K. D. Wiggin.
Bits of Talk About Home Matters, H. H.
Home Sanitation, Ellen Richards and M. Talbot.
How to Get Strong, Blaikie.
Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss.

I would also recommend a little book, just issued, by Mary Louisa Butler, entitled *Handbook for Mothers*, containing a comprehensive list of books for reading and study. It is published by the Kindergarten Literature Co., Woman's Temple, Chicago.

What a blessing was the coming of the baby! Before, life was lived at a poor, pleasant rate of self-enjoyment, easy-going comfort. Then the baby came—lo, what disturbance it wrought in us; yea, what self-forgetfulness; yea, what ministries of devotion; what nights of nursing and days of blessed endurance!—*Rev. E. T. Fairbanks.*

Closet and Altar

Pray, till prayer makes you forget your own wish and leave it or merge it into the will of God.

The love of ourselves is so afraid to be stripped out of anything that it suffers us not to be carried forth to our true rest so long as it can subsist and uphold itself by its own right and property. If God gave us a true light we should undoubtedly see that the course which tends to our divesting ourselves of all these things carries us on secretly but most really to the true possession of them and our own preservation; and that we must daily descend to our own nothingness, in which alone God is to be found. Thrice happy are all such poor in spirit!—*Mons. de Renty.*

Could a man while on earth be wholly quit of self-will and ownership, and stand up free and at large in God's true light and continue therein, he would be sure of the kingdom of heaven.—*Theologia Germanica.*

God is never so far off
As even to be near.
He is within, our spirit is
The home he holds most dear.

To think of him as by our side,
Is almost as untrue
As to remove his throne beyond
Those skies of starry blue.

So all the while I thought myself
Homeless, forlorn and weary,
Missing my joy, I walked the earth
Myself God's sanctuary.

—F. W. Faber.

O Lord, I yield unto thy will, and cheerfully embrace what sorrow thou wilt have me suffer. Only thus much let me crave of thee . . . even by the noblest title, which in my greatest affliction I may give myself, that I am thy creature, and by thy goodness that thou wilt suffer some beam of thy majesty so to shine into my mind that it may still depend confidently on thee.—*Philip Sidney.*

To the Christ-filled life belongs the power of influence over other lives. God overflows the soul, which, forgetting in its joy past days of shallowness and incapacity, feels within itself the current of new possibilities setting toward other lives.—*Charles Cuthbert Hall.*

O God, in whom alone our hearts are satisfied, help us so to live that we may find our rest in thee. Out of our imperfection bring to light the glorious perfection of thy grace. Pardon the sins of thought which we are slow to recognize and make us clean. Guard our way upon the right hand and the left that we may not be tempted above that which we are able to endure. In all simplicity of thought and outward order of holy life may we be faithful to the trust committed to our care. In patient endurance and purity of heart, by ready sympathy and devotion to the needs of others, help us to bear our faithful witness to the risen and ascended Lord. In the hour of swift temptation hold us back from falling into sin. In the day of our iniquity be thou our rest, and in the darkness of our restless ignorance make the shining of thy light appear. And thine shall be the glory evermore through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Conversation Corner

MY DEAR CORNERERS: By the proofs of the last two or three Corners, which have reached me in a roundabout way, I note that our Despot Foreman has not only told you that I have "gone off somewhere," but took advantage of my absence to omit from our page some things which I specially wished you to see. In last week's issue he struck out from the head of the column the cut of Paul Revere and his patriotic horse, in whose footsteps I was making my bicycle ride. In the previous number he left out my notice of a pleasant call from an intelligent Michigan youth, who had kept track of the Corner there and in his recent residence in Canada; also of my visit to a great political convention in Music Hall.

I went in there not as a delegate, but simply to "see what I could hear," thinking possibly I might see some old friends from the country. I reached the top balcony just in time to hear the fine little speeches (in acceptance of their renomination) by Gov. Wolcott and Lieut.-Gov. Crane, whom I suppose you Massachusetts people have now re-elected for another term. Interesting as this was—to see the great hall full of picked men from all parts of the commonwealth arranging for the annual election—I was more interested still when I came out and stepped into the first restaurant on Bromfield Street for my lunch and took the first vacant seat to find beside me a boy—that is, a man who was a boy then—with whom I went to school in a remote part of the State nearly fifty years ago. These early friendships are lasting; so, boys (and girls, too), be sure that you make them strong and pleasant to remember.

You see, the world is very small, notwithstanding it has so many people in it, and one is always stumbling, in the great crowd, upon some old friend or unknown Cornerer, or getting out of it some new acquaintance well worth having. Starting on the present trip—for I am still "off somewhere"—I fell into conversation, as we were slowly groping our foggy way into New York on a Sound boat, with a young man with a kodak, whose Kansas pastor was a dear friend of my boyhood and his mother a "constant reader" of *The Congregationalist*; he said he should write to her about it!

Meeting a boy of fifty years ago in the midst of the great city and lunching with other Massachusetts friends of old-time acquaintance, I went on to Washington. Making a peek-a-boo acquaintance with a little boy in the next seat who got aboard at Baltimore, I found that he was a descendant of Peregrine White and was familiar with Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall, his mother having read to him all the stories of colonial and revolutionary time, some of which he repeated. As he and his father were going on to their home on the Virginia side of the Potomac, I concluded to go on too and spend the night with an old friend, the location of whose town I obtained from them. It was night when I arrived there, and I had not the slightest idea where my friend lived. It is a good illustration of the free and hospitable manner of the Virginians that some young ladies, apparently "department" clerks

at Washington, not only gave me directions how to reach my friend's house, but took me into their wagon and carried me there, offering also to take me to their own home if my friend was not at home.

Returning across the historic "long bridge" to Washington in the morning, I had a full day there—scarcely enough to begin sight-seeing in that city of beauty and of history. But with the "standard guide-book" in hand—on whose title-page I was glad to see the name, as author, of another boy whom I had known intimately a long time ago—I began at the center, i. e., at the Capitol. One never tires of studying the famous paintings in the Rotunda, or the statues of the great men of the country in the Statuary Hall (once the House of Representatives), each State being entitled to place there two of her chosen sons. Massachusetts was represented, if I remember rightly, by John Winthrop (spoken of in last week's Corner) and Samuel Adams; Vermont by Ethan Allen (Larkin Mead's work) and Jacob Collamer; New Hampshire by John Stark and Daniel Webster; Maine by William King; Rhode Island by Roger Williams; Connecticut by Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan"). I climbed, of course, up into the Dome, with its magnificent view of the city and its whispering gallery, overlooking the Rotunda below. As I was standing on one side of this gallery a low voice, which seemed to come out of the air, suddenly said, "Better put on your hat, sir"! There was no one near me, only the keeper away at the opposite side—of course it was he who spoke. With him and other visitors I afterwards had conversation, the lowest whispers coming from them at a great distance being plainly heard.

Later a loyal member of our Corner and descendant of a Pilgrim governor accompanied me to the new and wonderful Library of Congress. She warned me at the outset not to attempt to find adequate adjectives to express my sentiments, for plain words would do better—and I soon found that she was right! It is impossible to think of describing the beauty of this building—its walls, its statues, its paintings its decorations, its marbles, its mosaics, its medallions. Not a book is yet in the library, but the instruction and stimulus which in all these ways come to the eye from the accessories of the library make a constant school to those who walk through its spacious halls and corridors. I copied a few of the many inscriptions on the walls, which are sure to sink into the minds of millions of readers as the years go on:

The history of the world is the biography of great men.—*Carlyle*.

Vain, very vain, the weary search to find
That bliss which only centers in the mind.

—*Goldsmith*.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.—*Tennyson*.

Say, will you bless the bleak Atlantic shore,
And in the West bid Athens rise once more!

—*Pope*.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom;
and with all thy getting get understanding.—*Prov. 4: 7*.

Mr. Martin

Current Thought

AT HOME

The *Christian Leader* criticises one of the speakers at the recent Unitarian convention in this fashion: "The intention of Mr. Chadwick, in his paper read before the Saratoga conference, was not, we must assume, to disparage Jesus but to take away the remaining prop from the new orthodoxy and let it down on the Unitarian foundations. But it is impossible to read that paper and not feel that the author has ceased to be a Christian in any but the hereditary and statistical sense. By inheritance and by inevitable intellectual and spiritual absorption Mr. Chadwick is very much a Christian—more so than many who are sounder in faith. But he would be that if he took another name entirely—theosophist or monist. To him, however, it is plain that Jesus is not at all what he always has been, yet is, and ever shall be, to the Christian world. Mr. Chadwick believes scarcely anything told of Jesus by the evangelists, accepts none of their traditions about him, repudiates utterly what is affirmed of him in the creeds and theologies, and he empties from the great personality that fills so large a space in the history and thought of religion its unique contents."

ABROAD

How the battle for good government in New York appeared on the other side of the Atlantic may be judged from what the *Spectator* said of it: "The mayor of Greater New York will be elected directly by more than half a million of voters; for years he will exercise, practically without control, large powers and patronage over what is really a great province with an assessed value of \$300,000,000. The success of such an elected officer would almost realize Carlyle's ideal of a democratic king, of a resolute, able and honest man, clothed with enormous powers, and yet without a vestige of the prestige of rank—the product of democracy, but acting under forms far removed from the old Republican ideals of America. On the other hand, if failure should attend this great experiment, it will be a failure felt throughout Europe as well as America, a failure which will accentuate the difficulty of the problem of democratic self-government in a vast modern city. The election, therefore, has far more interest for the world than have the majority of parliamentary elections, for it touches the issues of modern social life far more closely."

The *London Chronicle* devotes a leading editorial to the initial meeting of the annual assembly of the Congregational Union, which we described last week, and speaks thus of the future of Nonconformity in England: "The future of Nonconformity is full of problems. That it is and will long be one of the main forces of English life is very plain. But it will hardly be in the next generation the same kind of force that it was in the middle of this century. Its challenge and its menace to the then sluggish Establishment have worked wonders. But their very success has blunted their energy. The new work will be on new lines; it is certain to be on vigorous lines, for the salt is not out of Dissent, which today possesses more public spirit, a keener spirit of citizenship than any other community of English men and women. What these lines precisely will be it is hard to forecast yet. Their direction will be determined not only by the trend of forces in the Church of England itself, but also by the development of social and intellectual processes in other lands, and especially in the United States. In such things America does not lead us. Rather is it twenty years behind. But the mass of keen Nonconformist membership in the United States is enormous, and it will be many a day before it is seriously lessened. We shall look to it and to such forces as the Congregational Union among ourselves for much strong and virile work, much of which will, in the better and not the worse sense, be political."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR NOV. 21

Eph. 6: 10-20

The Christian Armor

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

The letters which Paul wrote are as much a part of the history of the primitive church as the record of the events connected with its beginnings. It is no break in the historic continuity of the lessons to take up at this time the study of the epistle to the Ephesians. This letter is a reflection of the mind of the apostle while he was a prisoner at Rome, where it was written.

In some old manuscripts there is a blank where the word Ephesus appears in our translation. For this and other reasons it seems probable that this letter was addressed to Christians generally in Asia Minor, and that it was intended to be read in the churches. Perhaps copies were sent to several of them at the same time.

Of course the student will study the letter as a whole, especially the last three chapters, which present the precepts of Christian living, to obey which every one needs to be armed as these verses selected for the lesson describe. They suggest to the Christian:

1. His enemies. No one resists evil in the abstract. It must be concrete and real to him before he fights it. If the devil exists only in imagination then sin, of which he is the head and the representative, is also imaginary. Paul said he did not fight "as one that beateth the air." The question to be asked of each one in considering Christian living is, "Do you wrestle?" If so, what with? Paul said that we do not wrestle with flesh and blood, that is against human beings. But he said this only by way of contrast. When he called on the Lord to smite Elymas with blindness [Acts 13: 7-12], when, after the manner of men, he fought with beasts at Ephesus [1 Cor. 15: 32], was he not wrestling with flesh and blood? But to him these were exhibitions of forces unseen, of beings who directed wicked men, "world rulers of this darkness." And many of them were in places of great power—"spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places." By them the selfishness, hate, lusts and cruelties of men were prompted and directed. The apostle fought against sins which were working the destruction of immortal souls; he fought against temptation and sin in himself, seeing all the time behind the visible wrong and shame and degradation of mankind, beings working with deliberate purpose and untiring energy to ruin those made in the image of God. So must we fight if we would win. To those who estimate the power of sin lightly holiness has little worth. Those who are not afraid of the devil do not fear God. He who fights no spiritual foes has no spiritual friends. If we are Christians we are also wrestlers. The greatest peril to manhood today lies in falsely cheap estimates of sin, which lead to low ideas of God and of his salvation through Christ. "To whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little."

2. His armor. The Christian cannot fight spiritual hosts of wickedness without spiritual armor. He must meet the devil as Christ met him in the wilderness. He is mighty only as Christ is in him. The picture drawn here is vivid. Truth is about the fighter's loins. Righteousness is on his breast. Spiked sandals are on his feet that he may hasten forward with the gospel of peace, the peace to be won by victory. The shield of faith is in his left hand, covering him. The helmet of salvation is on his head. The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, is in his right hand. He is thus armed, not for show, but for business. His armor is not kept for special occasions, but for constant use. To every Christian there come evil days when men and circumstances and events seem to be against his great purpose to live a holy life and defend the truth. Then must he have

the whole armor of God to withstand the assaults of hosts of darkness; and having done all, even if he cannot drive back the enemy, still to stand.

3. His attitude. Armor and weapons help the Christian to stand and withstand. But his success in conflict, even when fully equipped, depends much on the way he stands. He must face toward God constantly. Prayer is his vital breath. Then he and God are one in the battle, for the Spirit helps his infirmities, teaching him how to pray. When God prompts the petitions he is to answer, his servant fighting the evil one is panoplied in him. The Christian must look for help from men, also. His victory cannot be won alone. All saints are united with him in the life struggle. Prayer which God moves him to utter includes them. There is one enemy and one end to be gained. No man fights well who does not feel a strong interest in the fighting of his fellow-soldiers and a strong desire to have them also in the thoughts of their one commander.

4. His mission. It is to make the gospel triumphant. It was natural that the apostle should conclude his letter with a statement of what he would have them pray for for him. He wanted wisdom. The gospel was a mystery: that is, it was only to be known by being revealed. He who would win triumph for it must know it from God. Paul wanted power to express what he knew. There is a gift of preaching as well as of knowledge. Those who make known the gospel effectively have utterance given to them. Paul wanted courage. He was in bonds. The man in prison has an excuse for not preaching the gospel. He is not free to do so. But Paul in bonds was still an ambassador. He would not plead his imprisonment as a release from duty. Yet no doubt he often shrank from uttering the truth plainly. He would have his brethren in the churches pray that he might be brave as well as wise and eloquent.

Let the picture stand out before us, as reflecting ourselves in life's conflict. It is a soldier, facing supernatural foes, clad in the armor of God, standing firmly in the ranks, face toward his Captain, but with eyes right and left as he keeps shoulder to shoulder with those next to him on either side, intelligent, brave, resourceful, with one end in view, determined, expectant. He will win at last.

Some, in the interests of peace, would abolish the imagery of war in teaching children and youth. That may be wisely done when war itself, with the occasions for it, is abolished, but not before. In the millennium there may be no need of boys' brigades. But without them, or what they are meant to represent, the millennium will never come. Peace is gained through victory, not by persuading people not to fight, or by keeping them in ignorance of the art of fighting. If any do not like to accept this statement, let them try to take out of the Bible what pertains to war and see what they have left. As long as sin is in the world there will be conflict, with material as well as spiritual foes. Victories for righteousness will be won only through the spirit of the soldier with thorough discipline.

The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, Nov. 14-20. Social Falsehoods. 3 John 1-4; Prov. 12: 14-22; 15: 4; Ps. 12.

Temptations to exaggeration, falsehood, flattery, self-excuse. The privilege of silence. Speaking the truth in love.

[See prayer meeting editorial.]

What the greatest literary artist of our generation thought of the plea for indecency which many are making, on the ground that art is to be cultivated only for art's sake, some vigorous lines published in the new *Life* by his son may show:

Art for art's sake! Hall truest Lord of Hell!
Hall, Genius, Master of the Moral Will!
The filthiest of all paintings painted well
Is mightier than the purest painted ill,
So prone are we toward the broad way to hell!

The United States Government will not buy baking powders containing alum at any price.

The Government does buy Cleveland's baking powder, which speaks volumes in its favor.

Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar powder.

726a

The Many Fail,
One Succeeds:

Liebig, the great chemist, succeeded in making that scientific marvel, Extract of Beef,—the essence of all that is best in beef. The makers of

Liebig
COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef

succeeded, over thirty years ago, under his direction, in making this product so perfect as to secure his endorsement and the right to use his signature on every jar.

There have been many imitations, mostly failures, but none approaching the Liebig COMPANY'S for purity, strength and fine flavor.

Gail
Borden



Eagle
Brand

Condensed Milk
HAS NO EQUAL AS
AN INFANT FOOD.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT
FREE ON APPLICATION.
NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. N.Y.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

For terms of Dr. Gumbart's lecture
address 97 Moreland St., Roxbury.

LITERATURE

BOOK REVIEWS

INEQUALITY AND PROGRESS

For sound common sense commend us to this new volume by Prof. George Harris of Andover Seminary. In view of the amount of loose thinking and looser talk about equality in these days, usually as misleading as it is well meant, such a discussion as this is as bracing and beneficial as a cool sea breeze on a sultry August day. The more important general positions of the volume are that equality commonly is misunderstood; that it does not and cannot exist in the sense of placing us all upon the same level of natural ability or of opportunity; that it would be mischievous, not to say fatal, if it could be brought to pass in that sense; that it really means a fair chance for each man to make the most and the best of himself; that variety is essential to true progress; that the discontent of envy is ignoble but that discontent with one's own imperfect attainments, which prompts noble effort, is honorable; that contentment is not sluggish satisfaction with what one has but is "the gaining of the next satisfaction that is really desired"; that unity involves uniqueness rather than uniformity; and that Christianity does not seek to make us equal, as possessing sameness, but to develop men in their uniqueness and variety so that each may attain the full measure of his own right and worth.

These positions, with others, are established with a clearness and a cogency which seldom are surpassed. Moreover, the work, although sure of keen appreciation by the educated, is neither too profound in reasoning nor too philosophical in style for ordinary readers. It is an excellent example of terse, compact statement and argument. Its doctrine is so convincing, so almost axiomatic, that one wonders why it never has been set forth thus effectively before. But certainly we recall no volume of quite the same purport and power. Its spirit is uniformly temperate and candid. Fair-minded working men, for instance, will appreciate that it does justice to their point of view as truly as to that of any one else. We attach special importance to the discriminating exposition of what equality really is. It cannot fail to enlighten many who have not thought the subject through. And, when the author's reasoning upon this vital point has been accepted, the remainder of his argument follows as a matter of course. We should be glad to quote at some length from his pages but have not the space. But we heartily endorse and commend them. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.]

PROFESSOR TYLER'S SECOND VOLUME

The second installment of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's work, *The Literary History of the American Revolution, 1763 to 1783*, continues agreeably the work so well begun in Vol. I. The special purpose of the earlier volume was to trace the development of political discontent in the Anglo-American colonies from about the year 1763 until the culmination of their discontent in the resolve for American independence. That of the present volume is to study the development of the revolutionary struggle under the altered conditions produced by this change of object and character, continuing the narrative until the formal acknowledgment of American independence by Great Britain. The difference between the prominent aims of the two volumes has been kept in mind by the author, yet the general character of the two volumes is the same.

It is unnecessary to describe separately the analysis and portrayal of the literary fruitage of the period considered in detail. It is enough to mention Samuel Adams, John Dickinson, Thomas Paine, Francis Hopkinson, Philip Freneau, John Witherspoon, Ezra Stiles and Franklin as authors whose writings claim consideration in order to show the special value of the productions of the time. All sorts of literature are considered

not merely the political works, but also the essays, arguments, satires, ballads, plays, sermons and even the narratives of prison life. The characterization of individuals is short but skillful. Judicious extracts are offered from their writings, and two or three chapters very properly and effectively describe the productions of the Loyalists and their warfare against the cause of independence.

In general Professor Tyler's judgments commend themselves, and such a feature of the book as his characterization of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, the historian of Massachusetts, is a conspicuous example of the value of the work. The author appreciates justly both the merits and the limitations of the colonial historian, and succeeds well in portraying him intelligently and sympathetically, yet with a well-balanced estimate of the comparative quality of his historical work. Criticism is not the main object of the author, but it is an inevitable and proper feature of his treatise, but whether for its mere narrative, its pictorial passages or its distinctly critical features the work is such as an accomplished scholar need not be ashamed to offer to his peers. The colonial atmosphere saturates it appropriately from cover to cover. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.00.]

RELIGIOUS

A History of American Christianity [Christian Literature Co. \$2.00], by Dr. L. W. Bacon, is a volume in the American Church History series. The task is a large one for a volume of the proportions of this, but it has been performed as satisfactorily as could be expected. The earliest missionary efforts in America, some of which were so closely interblended with schemes of conquest that their missionary character hardly was obvious, and other facts and forces which prepared the way for permanent Christian colonization are discussed in the first few chapters of the book. Then the beginnings of the church in Virginia, in Maryland and in the Carolinas, in the Dutch settlements, New England and the Middle Colonies and Georgia are described. The Great Awakening has a couple of chapters and the development of the church through the period of reconstruction after the War of Independence, the ebbings and flowings of spiritual life at the beginning of the present century, the rise of the missionary spirit, the opposition of Christian public sentiment to slavery and intemperance, the development of controversies between different branches of the church or within them, the effect of foreign immigration, the Civil War and its consequences and the growth of the church in respect to theological literature, together with a glance at the possibility of further unity, compose the balance of the book. It is planned with a generally just sense of proportion, although some may think that too much attention is bestowed upon the colonial period. It is temperate in sentiment, as a rule, and fair in spirit. The necessity of condensation has set its mark clearly upon the narrative, yet the style is readable and the treatise is sufficiently comprehensive to serve well as an abstract of its subject and to a considerable degree as a work of reference. All which it purports to do is to give a bird's-eye view of its subject, and this it does successfully. The scholarship of the volume is evinced by the very fact that no more parade of learning is made. Of course there are omissions which another pen would have supplied here or there, and of course the author's personality has colored some statements, but no one else would be likely to write, on the whole, a clearer, fairer or more thorough volume of the sort.

The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Westcott, published in *The Expositor* for 1887 a series of papers explaining the aim and character of the Revised Version of the New Testament. They are of much interest and value and now have been collected into a volume called *Some Lessons of the Revised Version of the New Testament* [James Pott & Co. \$1.75]. The slow

progress of the Revised Version towards general acceptance is compared by Dr. Westcott with the equally sluggish growth in favor of the so-called Authorized Version when it came out, but we cannot agree with his apparent belief that the Revised Version probably will come, in time, into general use. It is not sufficiently superior to the Authorized Version, although its superiorities are numerous and real. Scholars use it, and will continue to use it, in connection and comparison with the text of the Authorized Version, but it is not likely to supplant the latter, and we are not at all sure that it deserves to. In this book the methods and principles of the revisers are outlined with some plainness. The difficulties which they had to encounter in respect to grammatical details, differences of words, etc., are described, and it is of much interest and highly enlightening. It should not be forgotten, as one reads, that the corrections suggested by the American revisers, which the English revisers refused to accept in great measure, have been conceded by the scholarly world to be important, so that the Revised Version as we have it is not what it might and ought to have been as the result of the revision.

Two Studies in the History of Doctrine [Christian Literature Co. \$1.25] contains two papers by Dr. B. B. Warfield, both of which have been published before. One is Augustine and the Pelagian Controversy, which was prepared to precede a translation of Augustine's Anti-Pelagian Treatise. The other is on The Development of the Doctrine of Infant Salvation, and has been considerably enlarged and partially rewritten for republication in this form.—*The Christ Brotherhood* [Eaton & Mains. \$1.20] is a volume of the spirited, popular and effective discourses of Rev. L. A. Banks, D. D. They are less thoughtful than they are practical. They make truth plain and abound in suitable illustration.

A tasteful little book by Dr. John Watson, Ian Maclaren, containing also a brief sketch of his life, is entitled *Ideals of Strength* [W. B. Ketcham. 50 cents]. It contains two short papers, *The Folly of Stiffening Religious Conviction* and *The Deceitfulness of Sin*. In the author's own impressive manner they set forth vital spiritual truths in a readable and popular form.—*The Growth of Christianity* [Western Unitarian S. S. Society. \$1.00], by Rev. J. H. Crooker, is a historical manual, comprehensive, well arranged, written from the Unitarian point of view, but not offensively, and intended for the use of Sunday schools. The book is historical rather than theological, and is well adapted to its purpose.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Prof. H. A. White of the Washington and Lee University has written for the Heroes of the Nations Series the biography of Gen. Robert E. Lee. His volume is entitled *Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50]. If the author's sympathies have rendered him somewhat more eulogistic of his hero in comparison with others than history will ultimately approve, it is nevertheless true that Lee was not only a great general—one of the greatest in history—but also a great and a good man. No loyal Northerner need now hesitate to do justice to his ability and his exalted character. We are all Americans and North and South can do justice with no further reluctance to each other's heroes. The story of Lee's life has been told more than once, but never, in our opinion, more conscientiously or entertainingly than in these pages. It brings out the history of the War of the Rebellion with considerable fullness as a matter of course, and is based upon wide and careful study of the great mass of records and other valuable literature. Such a book from such a source naturally is written from a Southern rather than a Northern point of view, but the author has made an honest effort to be impartial, and he has succeeded as well as any one is likely to succeed until a

longer period has passed since the conclusion of the war, and his book deserves high praise.

Catherine Schuyler [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25] is the most recent issue in the series entitled *Women of Revolutionary and Colonial Times*. The author is Mary G. Humphreys. The Schuyler family has been famous in the history of New York for many generations, and the heroine of this volume is one of the most conspicuous as she was one of the earliest in the family annals. This account of her deserves special praise, both for its vivacity and interest as a biography, and also for the light which it throws from different points of view upon the Dutch colonial life of the period, a life differing in many respects from that of the New England colonists and equally rich in worth and interest. The volume is a worthy addition to the series, and it will be read with great satisfaction and will take a permanent place in the library of colonial and revolutionary biography.

Mr. S. T. Pickard, Whittier's biographer, has edited *Wentworth's First Diary* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00], supplying an account of its discovery and loss. The story of William Symmes, who was for a long time the custodian of the diary, occupies a considerable portion of the book, and the record itself is highly readable quite apart from its being connected with the famous novelist. The editor has made a pleasant volume, which the publishers have printed and illustrated very prettily.

In *Heroic Stature* [American Baptist Publishing Society. \$1.00] are five addresses by the late Nathan Sheppard. They treat of The Human Martin Luther, John Wesley, Norman McLeod, C. G. Finney and Hugh Latimer. They are not biographies strictly so much as characterizations, but they bring out the essential elements of the characters and careers of their respective heroes with distinctness and impressiveness. They abundantly deserve public attention.

STORIES

In his *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker* [Century Co. \$2.00] Dr. S. Weir Mitchell certainly has touched his high watermark thus far. Whether or not it deserves the enthusiastic praise which it is receiving in some quarters, it certainly merits very high commendation. The scene is laid in and near Philadelphia and the time is that of the Revolution and the immediately previous years. Many prominent men in American history appear in its pages, and the hero is a picturesque figure who blends Welsh and French blood and has the Quaker training. The atmosphere of Philadelphia life of the period and of the Revolution itself is reproduced with surpassing success. The romantic element, alike in adventure and in love, is abundant and is skillfully handled. The special feature of the book to us is its remarkable vividness. It is the proof of rare literary power to blend so effective a portrayal of many different types of individual character with so distinct, diversified, comprehensive, lifelike and thrilling a delineation of events. The Washington here described is less saintly and more human than that of ordinary tradition. The author agrees with some of the later biographers. Yet this picture of the great general, like every other, leaves the impression of a man apart from and above others in character as well as dignity, even while genuinely companionable and friendly. It is probable that this will prove to be the leading novel of the year in the English language. Certainly no other yet published is its peer. It is an honor to the author and to American literature and will be a delight to the world. It is one of the books the full excellence of which is not apparent until one has laid it aside and finds himself forced to recall it and to reflect upon it.

We do not like *American Nobility* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50], by Pierre de Coulevain. It is based upon the experiences growing out of the marriage of an American heiress with an impecunious but fascinating French

nobleman. It exposes with great clearness the honest purpose of the heroine never to be beguiled into marriage with a foreigner, the subtle, elaborate and well-nigh irresistible scheming of French men and women, who might be supposed to be above such dealings, in order to secure her fortune, and the shameful and pitiable treatment which she had to endure. That there are happy international marriages we have no doubt, but that most of them lead to more misery than happiness we believe to be equally undeniable. In this case the faithlessness of the husband is peculiarly revolting, and although the plot is so shaped as to remove the cause of difference and to give promise of ultimate happiness in some measure, the story is unwholesome and objectionable in spite of the fact that its very plainness may accomplish a useful end. Certainly it will if it serve as a warning to American girls. No one ever married a foreign nobleman with a more reasonable assurance of safety and happiness than did the heroine of this story. Few girls would have borne what she bore in the same manner. As a piece of literary work, however, the book deserves praise.

The Birthright [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50], by Joseph Hocking, is somewhat suggestive of Lorna Doone in its plot and in some of its adventures. It is a long way behind that great novel in its flavor of mother earth, its breath of misty and frosty mornings and its sense of growing things, but is similar to it in its analyses of character and motives and in the unfolding of love's passion and conquest. John Pennington tells his own story of witches and pirates and the machinations of men worse than either, although in good society, till he lets the curtain fall at last on a home picture which satisfies him and ought to satisfy the reader. It is an exciting but wholesome and at times entrancing story.

Diana Victrix [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25], by Florence Converse, affords a contrast between certain types of New England character and certain types of the Louisiana Creole. The scene is in the South, and the background of place and circumstance is drawn with masterly and delicate skill. The strong point of the book, however, is its success in picturing personality, and this is unusual. It is difficult to define the author's power, but the reader experiences its influence and charm from the outset. The story is one of the most attractive of the year.—Sir Walter Besant's latest novel is *A Fountain Sealed* [F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50]. It is a strong piece of work, describing the innocent but intense love affair of a king of England with one of his own commoners, and the recognition by both of the necessity of self-sacrifice because of the claims of the state. The narrative is ingenious, unhackneyed, high-toned and in the author's best manner.

Lying Prophets [F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.25], by Eden Phillpotts, also is English, but its scene is Cornwall, and the relations of certain Cornish farmers and fishers with one another and with a visiting artist furnish the materials of the plot. The story is too long, but is dramatic and pathetic. It deals with moral lapses of a grave sort in a manner which cannot fail to encourage righteous sentiments and a true and wholesome, in contrast with a narrow and petty, spirit in religion. One becomes intensely interested in the fortunes of the heroine, and the other characters circle about her in a way which shows how different people may be in essentially the same environment, how much goodness and beauty of soul a simple and humble exterior may cover and how absolutely loathsome spiritual vanity may become. The book is a powerful piece of work.—*Literary Love Letters and Other Stories* [Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents] contains seven of the sketches of Robert Herrick, whose literary instincts rank him among the most agreeable of the modern writers of the short story. Whether these ever have been published elsewhere we are

unable to state, though one or two of them seem to us familiar. At any rate they deserve to be reissued in this form.

JUVENILE

Dan Drummond of the Drummonds [Pilgrim Press. \$1.25], by Gulielma Zollinger, is issued in the tasteful type and binding which we have learned to associate with publications from this source, and in itself is a bright and lively story, full of incident. It is sure to delight the boys and girls, is wholesome in moral tone, and is abundantly worthy of commendation.—From the same publishers comes *The Benhurst Club, or The Doings of Some Girls* [\$1.25], by Howe Benning. This also is lively and entertaining, while it teaches unobtrusively yet effectively excellent moral lessons, and points the reader to the highest and holiest ideals of life.—Messrs. Roberts Bros. are sponsors to the public for Evelyn Raymond's *The Little Red Schoolhouse* [\$1.25]. As the title indicates, the country school is the feature of the book which has suggested much of its plot, and the author has woven a delightful narrative, sensible and practical, and at the same time interesting and uplifting, which will be welcomed by the young people. There are illustrations by Victor A. Searles.

Over the Andes [W. A. Wilde & Co. \$1.50] is Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth's annual volume, and he takes his boys this year to South America. It is based upon the personal experience of the author, and is somewhat in the manner of the familiar Zigzag Books, blending information and entertainment, geography, history and narrative, in good proportion and with admirable results. The author's wide circle of readers will not let the book go unappreciated.—*Midshipman Jack* [W. A. Wilde & Co. \$1.25], by C. L. Norton, continues the story of Jack Benson, which the boys have not forgotten. It carries on the series in the same instructive and thoroughly interesting style as that of the earlier volumes. Jack is a delightful hero, and the author has made his experiences and adventures seem very real.—Another series, equally to be commended for its information and its readableness, is that of the War of 1812, by E. T. Tomlinson. The new volume tells of *Guarding the Border, or The Boys of the Great Lakes* [Lee & Shepard. \$1.25]. Historical fidelity has been studied, and we are again convinced, as we have been so often before, that no stories are so intensely interesting as those which, instead of being purely imaginary, are based upon actual and eventful history.

A more than commonly tempting illustrated book for the younger children is *Little Grow-ups* [F. A. Stokes Co. \$2.00]. There are stories and verses by Elizabeth S. Tucker which are bright and amusing, and she has supplied very pretty decorative borders in which children in all sorts of attitudes and costumes appear. There also are full-page illustrations in colors by Maud Humphreys in her familiar and fascinating manner. All in all, the book is very tempting and cannot fail to be very popular.—*The Vege-Men's Revenge* [Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.00] contains verses by Bertha Upton and pictures by Florence K. Upton. The verses are musical and lively and the pictures are as artistic as they are absurd and amusing, and the whole book is a gem in its way. The boys and girls will be delighted with it and it will bear examination by their elders.

The Pink Fairy Book [Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.00], edited by Andrew Lang, is the successor to the Blue, the Red and the Yellow Fairy Books. It contains some already familiar stories in somewhat fresh forms and some new ones, especially those drawn from Japanese sources. It illustrates the editor's rare skill and excellent appreciation of the juvenile mind and taste, and its pictures are striking and abundant. It is sure to continue the fascination of stories which have long been the delight of the young.

EDUCATION

Prof. Arnold Tompkins, in *The Science of Discourse* [Ginn & Co. \$1.10], has prepared a rhetoric for high schools and colleges, which was published originally eight years ago but has been rewritten with great thoroughness and care. It is a clever and scientific unfolding of the underlying principles of rhetoric and is adapted to do good service in educational work.—*Practical Hints for Young Writers, Readers and Book Buyers* [L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents], by F. L. Knowles, is short but pithy. It is well adapted to render real service and abounds in common sense, is terse, pointed and comprehensive, well arranged, contains valuable hints about books and reading, and will go far to promote good literary habits and to develop literary ability in desirable directions.

A timely and serviceable book is Prof. H. P. Judson's *The Young American* [Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents]. It is a reading-book, but something more. It describes our institutions and laws and is full of practical and important suggestions about matters which every American citizen needs to consider and understand. It describes how laws are made and enforced, going into detail at considerable length, and is a compact and comprehensive manual which also will do good service in the development of ability to read.—*Flowers and Their Friends* [Ginn & Co. 60 cents], by Margaret W. Morley, is for little readers. It describes flowers of various sorts and contains many pretty pictures. It is intended to serve and will do excellent service as a reading-book.—*The American Word Book* [American Book Co. 25 cents] by Calvin Patterson, contains graded lessons in spelling, defining, punctuation and dictation. We cannot in-dorse all its injunctions under punctuation, but concede the fact that usage is not uniform. The book is serviceable and handsomely issued.

The Story of Japan [American Book Co. \$1.00] is a series of sketches of Japan threaded upon a line of historical connection, but embodying somewhat more of the historic element than the ordinary story contains. Its sketches are drawn effectively and it affords an evidently faithful idea of Japanese characteristics and supplies a fair knowledge of many leading events in Japanese history. It is illustrated freely and would make a useful reading-book in schools.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued a student's edition of Mr. C. P. Crane's translation of *Virgil's Æneid* [\$1.00]. This translation is too well known to need comment, ranking as it does among the most acceptable, and this issue of it is handsome and serviceable.

MISCELLANEOUS

The special interest of *This Country of Ours* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50] lies in the fact that the author is ex-President Harrison. Many of our readers must be familiar with its contents already, for they have been appearing through the last year as contributions to the *Ladies' Home Journal*. We notice nothing in the book which has not been said before by others, but no one else has been able to treat the subject from the presidential point of view. The book describes the Constitution and Congress, explains with much detail the duties of the President and how he performs them, and gives particulars in the same manner in regard to the different departments of the Government, the judiciary, etc. In other words, the structure of our Government is analyzed and explained, and the work has been done with a good degree of success. It is lucid, concise and comprehensive, and there are thousands of readers who want to know just what the ex-President has here described.

Mr. E. A. Gardner's *Handbook of Greek Sculpture* [Macmillan Co. \$2.50] is intended to meet a practical need. It is smaller than most of the standard histories of sculpture and slightly different from them. The au-

thor's purpose is to treat his subject so as to present broad outlines, clearly distinguishing schools and periods, rather than to supply a thorough and detailed discussion. Illustrations abound, but only specially appropriate examples have been chosen. Undecided questions are stated, leaving the reader or student to draw inferences for himself. The largeness of the subject prevents any book of the size of this from offering as elaborate treatment as otherwise might be afforded, but there is great value in such clear and forcible work as is here done, and the work is a good manual of description and well adapted for reference. The discoveries of the French at Delphi have not been included, because of the fact that illustrations, which are regarded as inevitably necessary to convey any adequate idea of such a series, cannot yet be obtained. Moreover, to their discoverers belongs the privilege of giving them to the world. The two parts of the hand-book, originally issued separately, in this edition are bound together in the same covers.

Mr. E. W. Emerson has edited a *Correspondence Between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00] and has preceded the letters by a short account of Sterling and his work. The letters vary considerably in interest and importance, but the series is worth being printed. The intercourse of two thoughtful and unconventional minds always has its suggestions for others.—Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have brought out a beautiful holiday issue, known as the Tacoma Edition, of Washington Irving's *Astoria* [\$6.00]. We hardly need remind our readers that it describes adventures and experiences beyond the Rocky Mountains, in a region which since Irving's day has become familiar and toward which attention just at present is being directed with special intensity. Irving's narrative is of interest in itself and also because of its subject, and the publishers in preparing this new edition have expended pains which the substantial and attractive qualities of the result abundantly justify.

NOTES

—The season is comparatively dull in England from the literary point of view.

—A one volume dictionary of biography, with 15,000 names, is soon to be published by Chambers.

—The first portrait of Marie Corelli ever given to the public is to appear in a Marie Corelli Birthday Book which is announced.

—Lorna Doone is being published in London by Sampson, Low & Co. in a penny (two cent) edition. The first will contain 150,000 copies.

—Sir Wilfred Laurier has undertaken to write a history of the famous Hudson's Bay Company, the archives of which, dating back for 250 years, are to be thrown open to him.

—What Ian Maclaren has done in prose for the medical profession by his creation of the character of William Maclure, James Whitcomb Riley has done in dialect verse by his creation of the character of Doc Sifers as set forth in the November *Century*.

—The death of Francis Turner Palgrave, the poet and essayist, occurred on Oct. 24. His *Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics*, just noticed in our columns, has reminded people afresh pleasantly of one of the most accomplished English literary men of our day.

—It is a common error to speak of "Henri" Taine, referring to the late eminent French literary critic. His name actually was Adolphe Hyppolyte Taine, but the confusion in regard to it is surprisingly widespread. Even the editor of the *Quarterly Review* has been caught blundering about it.

—The notice in *The Nation* of Oct. 28 of the late Justin Winsor contains these words about his Memorial History of Boston: "Competent writers, after weeks of special study of

their topics, found that the editor could add pages of references from his memory or his notes." This is true and suggests the wonderfully broad range of his historical knowledge, which also very rarely failed in exactness.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

L. C. Page & Co. Boston.
SONGS YSAME. By Annie F. Johnston and A. F. Bacon. pp. 127. \$1.25.
THE MADONNA IN ART. By Estelle M. Hurl. pp. 217. \$2.00.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. New York.
BEING A BOY. By Charles D. Warner. pp. 186. \$2.00.
STORIES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. pp. 184. 40 cents.

Little, Brown & Co. Boston.
WHITE APRONS AND THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED. By Maud W. Goodwin. pp. 339, 225. \$3.00.
TEN LITTLE COMEDIES. By Gertrude Smith. pp. 258. \$1.25.

Lee & Shepard. Boston.
THE DISTRICT SCHOOL AS IT WAS. By One Who Went to It. Edited by Clifton Johnson. pp. 171. \$1.25.

Living Age Co. Boston.
THE LIVING AGE. July, August, September, 1897. pp. 896. \$2.25.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Boston.
IN LANDS AFAR. pp. 397. \$1.25.

Copeland & Day. Boston.
FREE TO SERVE. By E. Rayner. pp. 435. \$1.50.

Ginn & Co. Boston.
PROBLEMS IN ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY. By W. W. Beman and D. E. Smith. pp. 80. 55 cents.

J. Stillman Smith & Co. Boston.
GEMS. Compiled by Mary E. Vibbert. pp. 168. \$1.00.

E. P. Dutton & Co. New York.
ANIMAL LAND. By Katherine and Sybil Corbet. \$1.00.

Pontiac Chief of the Ottawas. By Col. H. R. Gordon. pp. 300. \$1.50.

Among the Meadow People. By C. D. Pierson. pp. 127. \$1.25.

The Kingdom of God. By L. H. Schwab. pp. 276. \$1.50.

In Green Pastures. pp. 238. \$1.25.

Sardis and the Spirit Guest. By Josephine Rand. pp. 65. 50 cents.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. New York.
THE COMING PEOPLE. By Charles F. Dole. pp. 209. \$1.00.

The Art of Living. By Rev. F. E. Lyon. pp. 37. 35 cents.

The Christian's Aspirations. By Rev. G. H. C. Macgregor. pp. 53. 35 cents.

If I Were God. By Richard Le Gallienne. pp. 37. 50 cents.

Self-Cultivation in English. By G. H. Palmer. pp. 32. 35 cents.

The Boyhood of Famous Authors. By W. H. Rideing. pp. 211. \$1.25.

Macmillan Co. New York.
MISS MOUSE AND HER BOYS. By Mrs. Molesworth. pp. 198. \$1.25.

Elementary Latin-English Dictionary. By Rev. G. H. Nall. pp. 432. \$1.00.

Corleone. By F. Marion Crawford. pp. 341, 336. \$2.00.

F. H. Revell Co. New York.
THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD. By S. L. Gulick. pp. 320. \$1.50.

On the Indian Trail. By E. R. Young. pp. 214. \$1.00.

Continental Pub. Co. New York.
THROUGH THE INVISIBLE. By Paul Tyner. pp. 197. 75 cents.

Baker & Taylor Co. New York.
SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW. Edited by W. I. Lincoln Adams. pp. 141. \$2.50.

Longmans, Green & Co. New York.
THE ADVENTURES OF THE THREE BOLD BABES. By S. R. Fraeger. \$1.50.

Funk & Wagnalls Co. New York.
SERMON STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Rev. L. A. Banks, D. D. pp. 218. \$1.00.

American Book Co. New York.
A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. B. McMaster. pp. 507. \$1.00.

James Pott & Co. New York.
BISHOP COBBS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By Rev. Greenough White, B. D. pp. 183. \$1.00.

W. B. Ketcham. New York.
THE MINISTRY TO THE CONGREGATION. By J. A. Kern, D. D. pp. 551. \$2.00.

Thomas Nelson & Sons. New York.
THE NEW TESTAMENT. Illustrated. \$1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.
CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS. By Alexander V. G. Allen, D. D. pp. 577. \$2.50.

J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.
A QUEEN OF HEARTS. By Elizabeth P. Train. pp. 280. \$1.25.

Chalmette. By Clinton Ross. pp. 264. \$1.50.

Am. Baptist Pub. Soc. Philadelphia.
HEROIC STATUE. By Nathan Sheppard. pp. 226. \$1.00.

J. P. Morton & Co. Louisville.

MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY. By H. C. Hovey, D. D., and R. E. Call, Ph. D. pp. 140.

PAPER COVERS

G. P. Humphrey. Rochester.
THE NEW LIFE OF VIRGINIA. 25 cents.

MAGAZINES

November. CENTURY.—PREACHER'S.—JOURNAL OF AMERICAN FOLK-LORE.—HARPER'S.—NEW ENGLAND.—MUSICAL RECORD.—LIPPINCOTT'S.—BOOKMAN.—KINDERGARTEN REVIEW.—CHAUTAUQUAN.—POCKET.—PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—ART AMATEUR.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions

BY HARRIETTE KNIGHT SMITH

At a meeting of the Woman's Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, held in 1886, Bishop Doane said, "The two principles of American women's associations have always been loving organization and organized love." Historically reviewed, this statement is certainly accurate, for since the eighteen Englishwomen crossed the Atlantic in 1620 and helped to found the first Congregational church in America good citizenship, which is but patriotism in action, has ever been the ideal of the civil and religious life of American women.

In the early sixties a Union Woman's Missionary Association was organized in New York, in 1867 the Woman's Board of the Congregational church, and something more than twenty-five years ago the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian, which has multiplied itself sevenfold. Those of other denominations soon came into being, until now almost every sect is working along the line of organized missions.

The sessions of this thirtieth annual meeting were held in the Second Church, a daughter of Christ—now First—Church, New London, and organized in 1835, Rev. J. W. Bixler being its present pastor. The logic of events it was that this meeting should be held in one of the three churches in Connecticut (New Haven, Hartford and New London) whose history is so closely allied with the earliest mission work among the Indians, and in a city founded by John Winthrop in 1646.

The address of welcome by Mrs. S. L. Blake of the First Church was a classic—not a conventional "we are so glad to see you," but a historical paper of permanent value, bringing into nearest relations the past and present, and surprising us with the statement that Christ Church of New London had a woman's missionary society in 1811, long antedating this work in almost every other American church.

Mrs. Judson Smith, the Board's statesman-like president, gave one of her broadsided responses in a hilltop glimpse of the mission world. Then came the reports of the home department, with its financial records of successes and defeats: \$107,016 in contributions, a gain of \$1,744; in legacies a loss of \$2,658, the total receipts, including interest, being \$132,834.54, a loss of \$945.39 from the previous year. Reviews of the field work were presented in admirable papers, Miss L. M. Fay's being particularly fine. Wednesday afternoon's session, the young ladies', was one of intense interest, being opened by a paper from Miss Emily S. Gilman of Norwich on Three Early Missionaries from Eastern Connecticut—Roxana Peck Nott, 1812; Harriet Lathrop Winslow, 1819; Sarah Huntington Smith, 1832. From this session on until the meeting's adjournment on Thursday evening the spiritual uplift in its hold upon the younger women of the denomination, at home and abroad, among lay workers and missionaries, was most evident. It was doubtless intensified by the large number of young lady missionaries, fresh from their work, who spoke with all the impulsiveness and earnestness of their girl nature.

As the young women in these large audiences looked into the faces of such youthful missionaries as Mrs. Porter, Austria, Miss Nugent, India, Miss Morrill, China, Miss Katherine Fraser, Turkey, and young Mrs. George P. Knapp, they realized that missionary workers were really girls just like themselves, with only this difference—some were following the Master literally and closely, others only afar off. If there be only one message sent from this two-day meeting to the women of our Congregational churches, it must be the inspiration and spiritual earnestness here evidenced in the younger women of the denomination. If henceforth we can interest the girls of the churches in the personality

and individual work of the missionaries, rather than endeavor to convert them to the theory of missions, the Lord's kingdom must surely be hastened by their work.

Some wonderful addresses were made by these young missionaries. Mrs. Porter's sweet, sympathetic voice pleaded equally with her strong words for Austria; Mrs. John Dube from Zululand, in her broken English and native song, made us glad that the new song and life had been born into her soul; Miss Huntington spoke for kindergarten work in Armenia; Miss Kara-Ivanova on education in Bulgaria; Miss Bradshaw for Japan; and Miss Katherine Fraser, who last year distributed over \$75,000 (largely from England) in relief work among Armenian refugees, filled us with amazement as she so unconsciously recounted the largeness of her ministrations to those afflicted people; while Mrs. Knapp and Miss Morrill as eloquently pleaded for Turkey and China. Miss Ellen M. Stone, in her Present Opportunities in Bulgaria, and Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, in her Past, Present and Future in Spain, made perhaps the two most thrilling missionary addresses.

Mrs. Merrill E. Gates of Amherst offered a paper on Expert Students of God's Present Day Work, which was a strong and epigrammatic statement of the latest educational methods as applicable to missions—a graceful and able paper. Secretary Daniels's address on The Missionary Spirit's Personal Element was listened to with deep interest.

Mrs. Capron and Mrs. C. M. Lamson led the devotional hours of the day, the latter, the wife of the recently elected president of the American Board, a woman of gracious presence and deep spirituality, whose association with the board's meetings will add largely to their effectiveness.

One surprising feature was the entire absence of the financial element. No one remembers any one's asking or praying for money, while every session was an earnest plea for deepened spirituality, and a larger intellectual comprehension of the Lord's marvelous doings among the nations of the earth.

Two important lines of activity were especially urged upon the members of the board during the coming year—first, a vigorous endeavor to extend the circulation of its missionary magazine, *Light and Life*, the second that the ladies should in every way encourage their pastors and church officers to re-establish the monthly missionary "concerts of prayer," so absolutely essential to the mission work of all of the boards.

The hospitality extended by the New London churches deserves special mention. The new and finely appointed Hotel Mohican was transformed into a literal mission house, with over 200 missionary guests therein. The daily collations were here also served, and every kindness and courtesy offered the ladies from first to last. The reception on Wednesday evening at the parish house of the First Church was most delightful, and added largely to the pleasant memories of this important annual meeting, which officially reports 184 accredited delegates and twenty-five foreign missionaries in attendance.

The churches of Springfield, Mass., extended an earnest invitation for the board to meet with them in November, 1898, which was cordially accepted, at which time we shall expect large returns from the evident enthusiasm of the younger women of the denomination in their work for the mission world, and their higher interpretation of the American woman's principles of loving organization and organized love.

Rev. I. J. Lansing since leaving Park Street Church, Boston, has not lacked for pulpit opportunities. He supplied in various places during the summer, and was heard once or twice at the First Church, Detroit. He has now settled at Scranton, Pa., in charge of a Presbyterian church which ranks among the leading ones in the city.

In and Around Boston

Special Services Here and There

Evangelistic services are being held in a number of churches of our denomination in this vicinity. Last week the Second and Pilgrim in Dorchester, the Walnut Avenue of Roxbury, the Phillips of South Boston and the Central of Jamaica Plain held services every evening except Saturday. The pastors conducted the meetings by exchange. The attendance was good except the first two evenings of the week when stormy weather interfered. Beginning this week the Central and Baptist Churches in Jamaica Plain unite in special services to be conducted by Rev. Charles L. Jackson, who will speak every afternoon and evening except Saturday for two weeks. The services this week will be held in the Baptist church and next week in the Central Church.

Last week the Melrose Highlands Congregational united with the Free Baptist and Methodist churches in holding similar services. These meetings were held under the auspices of the Evangelistic Association of New England co-operating under the direction of Evangelist E. A. Lawrence. A large number attended the meetings every evening, and the list of speakers included Rev. Dr. N. T. Whitaker, James M. Gray, Rev. S. M. Dick and Rev. R. W. Wallace. Beginning next Sunday evening Rev. Henry Varley, the converted butcher and evangelist who has been holding meetings in the Bromfield Street Church, will hold evangelistic services in the Second Church in Dorchester at the invitation of Rev. Dr. Arthur Little. These services will be held every evening for two weeks. The afternoons will be devoted to Bible readings by Mr. Varley. He will preach in the Eliot Congregational Church, Roxbury, next Sunday morning. He will also conduct the noon prayer meetings beginning next Monday. These meetings will be transferred to the Park Street Church from the Bromfield Street Church in order to accommodate larger numbers.

Young People Studying the Scriptures

The union Bible class at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, started under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union of Boston, has held two sessions. There were nearly 600 present on the first Thursday evening, nearly 1,000 on the second. The class is taking up the synthetic study of the Bible, beginning with Genesis.

So far as it was possible to ascertain in glancing over the class, a large number of churches in this vicinity are represented. A deacon in the Clarendon Street Church, familiar with the faces of the people of his own congregation, in looking over the class last Thursday evening, said that only about twenty per cent. of those present were from his church. Over half of the entire number were under twenty-five years of age; the rest were older, and there were some whose ages ran up to the sixties and seventies. Every one seemed to be enthusiastic and paid close attention to Dr. James M. Gray, the teacher, who uses the method employed by him at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago.

In Chicago five similar classes are meeting each week with an aggregate attendance of 3,500. The largest class meets at the First Congregational Church and has a membership of 1,000, while the smallest has a membership of 400. Ninety-six persons come from outside the city. Nearly 300 religious organizations are represented, though several churches have members in more than one class. The list includes Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Universalists, Christian Catholics, Friends, Brethren, Holland Reformed, Seventh Day Adventists and eleven other denominations.

A number of towns in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska and Wisconsin have organized or expect to organize similar classes.

Corner Stone Soon to Be Laid

Steady, if not rapid, progress appears in the work on the foundations of the new Congre-

News from the Churches

Meetings to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Nov. 15, 10 A. M. Subject, St. Augustine. Speaker, Prof. J. Winthrop Plafner.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING, under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, every Friday at 11 A. M.

SUFFOLK BRANCH, W. B. M., semi-annual meeting, Shawmut Church, Boston, Nov. 16, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FALL STATE MEETINGS

Additions or changes should be sent in at once.
Connecticut Conf. Bridgeport, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
Washington, Walla Walla, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House. Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Sweet, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle Street.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer. Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House. Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, 5 M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 58 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Dunean, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Charles F. Wyman, Treasurer. Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Applications should be sent to Rev. E. B. Palmer, Room 9, Congregational House, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of bequest: "I bequeath to the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpit supplies in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles R. Klee, Sec.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landsmen welcome. Daily prayer-meeting, 10.30 A. M. Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 287 Hanover Street. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

A Missouri town with 600 inhabitants has three churches—Congregational, Methodist, Baptist. Two branches of the Christian denomination are coming in to organize new churches. We don't wonder that those who support such sectarian crusades insist on being called Christians, for their example would never suggest that name. We wonder how much missionary money is contributed to give the gospel to that benighted town.

A sensible protest against sensational methods of securing missionary gifts emanates from the New Mexico Association. It is a most hopeful sign that popular opinion is becoming enlisted in the interest of "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," for when truth becomes popular then will the millennium draw near.

It must be admitted, as brought out by a speaker at the recent meeting of the Rhode Island brethren, that an examination of the contents of most collection boxes reveals the frequency of "widow's mites," given by peo-

ple far from being widows "either in sex, ability or spirit of generosity."

All success to those workers among the Spaniards in their efforts to make religion a practical thing, permeating every act of daily life. Givers cannot find a more needed or helpful object than the industrial school established for this purpose among these primitive people.

In Minnesota, though we cannot quite say that "the little one has become a thousand," certainly a very small church has rapidly increased. Its members, too, if they did come into our fold by adoption, are the right kind of Congregationalists, the self-reliant, giving kind.

One of our correspondents, who is a superintendent in the Interior, and who has just finished a tour of many miles around his section, comes to the conclusion that, if the time ever comes when sound political views shall prevail, permanent prosperity will be assured.

It is an excellent, though by no means a new idea for pastors to preach on The Home. But it is a novelty for the women to have such services in charge, as in a Minnesota church. The Men's Clubs will have to look out for their laurels if this custom obtains.

We are glad that church in Nebraska objects to worshipping in a hall used for promiscuous purposes. It is sufficiently difficult to inspire the rising generation with reverence for God's house, even if it is not pervaded by secular associations.

The political career of a Massachusetts pastor, which began so successfully last year, was encouraged further at the late election. His service will doubtless produce valuable results for righteousness.

It is only natural that the efforts of that enterprising church in Iowa, though but an infant, should be abundantly blessed. God helps those who help themselves, and his care of the "little ones" is peculiarly tender.

A Minnesota pastor illustrates how wide and powerful an influence one keen, strong mind and helpful spirit may exert.

A Maine college distributes its interest in Sunday worship among all the town churches.

The result of that novel debate in Wisconsin, it is said, was a victory for the preachers.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

For the first time in its history the New Mexico organization met with one of the Mexican churches at San Rafael, 100 miles west of Albuquerque, Oct. 20, 21. Part of the program was given in English and part in Spanish, the majority of the members of the association being familiar with the Spanish language. The attendants from town were all Mexicans, there being, with the exception of the missionaries, but one American in the place.

Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the proposed industrial school and farm. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Birlew, who have charge of this church and school, presented a plan which they have been developing for two years or more. It is believed that if the Mexican youth can learn approved methods of farming, blacksmithing, carpentry, sewing, cooking, etc., it will aid their moral development and recommend to these people the religion whose fruits are so desirable. Their present manner of life is primitive and shiftless, and hinders the introduction of a high grade of morals. The association heartily indorses the project and urges the Education Society to invest the money necessary to make it a reality.

Empty Treasuries—Causes and Remedies—proved so interesting a subject that its discussion occupied a forenoon session, papers being read by Rev. Messrs. E. H. Ashmun and P. A. Simpkin. Special emphasis was placed upon the evil effects of securing collections by presenting unusual and remarkable phases of mission work, and resolutions were passed recommending the use of ordinary rather than unusual and exciting instances as a means of stimulating true Christian giving. A brief session of the Woman's Missionary Union

gational House on Beacon Street. Excavations have been made far below the level of the graves of former generations of Bostonians, several of which have had to disappear in order to make room for habitations of the living. The structure will soon begin to rise, the first stones having been already put in place. The corner stone is to be laid Nov. 29 at noon. Mr. S. B. Capen will present a statement of the facts, the governor of the commonwealth will lay the stone with a trowel made for the occasion, and Rev. Dr. C. A. Berry, chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, will extend greetings from brethren over the sea. Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie will speak of what the building signifies historically, and Dr. W. E. Barton of what it prophesies. Dr. E. B. Webb is to lead in prayer, and Dr. S. E. Herriek to pronounce the benediction. All the exercises, it is expected, will be included within an hour, no part occupying more than ten minutes. An excellent original hymn will be sung, the audience being led by Rev. M. M. Cutter. By the terms of the contract the building is to be ready for occupancy June 16, 1898.

Dr. Gregg at Park Street

Park Street Church, we doubt not, will put on its old-time appearance next Sunday in welcoming its former pastor, Dr. David Gregg. Many besides the Park Street congregation would hail with delight any hint that he might be induced to resume the place from which Brooklyn enticed him some seven years ago.

Christian Science and Faith Healing

Boston and Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., supplied, respectively, the field and a speaker upon this topic at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance on Monday morning. The local interest in the subject and the authority of Dr. Buckley as a student of the matter combined to overflow the Bromfield Church with an appreciative audience.

Dr. Buckley came in touch with his hearers as he addressed them on Fellow-Inquirers. He considered it hard to speak against prepossession, harder to speak against prejudice, still harder against imagination, while it is most difficult to address indifference. Science and natural law show the procession of events in an established order. Every kind of life needs food, exercise, rest and sleep. The germ theory is the most overworked of modern fads.

In discussing Christian Science—so called—he quoted largely from the publications of Mrs. Eddy. With her disease is ever and always the work of the devil; in sickness no medicine must be used, for that would involve walking by sight.

The "tests" of Christian Science to Dr. Buckley are as follows: If it be true, then food is unnecessary, for it supplies waste. Evil effects follow poisons when taken unconsciously as well as when known. Accidents to the body are to be accounted for by fear or belief. The act of "growing old" cannot be comprehended upon the principles of Christian Science, not even the wearing of glasses, to which so many Christian Science disciples are addicted. Fire and clothing must be unnecessary also. The anti-medical "science" is easily proved untrue by a rational explanation of what it can do and by an exhibition of what it cannot do. Its foundations are false, for we have no way of absolutely determining our own disease or that of another, hence mental action upon it is impossible. Dr. Buckley warned against the "heating effect of testimony in meeting," and the necessity of knowing the later history of all cases declared to be "cures."

The output of the Sunday newspapers in Massachusetts is 25,000 copies greater each week than that of the entire religious press of the State, Protestant and Catholic. Do Christians fairly estimate the value and possible usefulness of religious newspapers?

furnished excellent papers on Japan by Miss Helen Higginson, Work in Old Mexico by Mrs. L. A. Collings and Little Men and Women of India by Mrs. P. A. Simpkin.

Rev. H. P. Case, missionary of the C. S. S. and P. S. for southern California, gave a helpful address on Sunday school work on the frontier. The Value of the Sunday School to the Community was set forth by Miss Grace O. Birlew in Spanish.

A Spanish evening was devoted to The Christian Life, with addresses by Miss Ida L. Frost on What Is a Christian? by Rev. Sebastian Hernandez on The Conditions of Entrance into Heaven, making large use of Bible reference, and by Rev. J. M. Moya on Christian Living as a Means of Preaching Christ. In all these addresses the effort was made to show the vital relation between religion and daily conduct—a relation which is not emphasized in the teaching or practice of the Roman Catholic Church as we see it here.

A paper on What the Roman Catholic Church Is Doing for Temperance, by Rev. Mary J. Borden, showed commendable progress in the East and but little advance in the West. A Total Abstinence Union in this territory has nearly 300 members. Work of the Loyal Temperance Legion, by Rev. P. A. Simpkin, and the Influence of Young Women in Temperance, by Miss Rebekah Brown, completed the hour, which was in charge of Mrs. Borden, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U.

The meeting closed with a sermon by Rev. Sebastian Hernandez and the observance of the Lord's Supper.

E. H. A.

RHODE ISLANDERS IN CONFERENCE

The autumnal meeting was held Nov. 2 with the Free Evangelical Church, Providence, Rev. J. H. Larry, pastor. Three sessions filled the day with an interesting program. The topic, What Do Our Churches Need Most to Fulfill Their Mission? with Rev. Norman Plasse of Barrington and Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell for leading speakers, gave the trend to thought during the morning. A tender tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Laurie, D. D., was presented by Rev. J. G. Vose, D. D.

A paper on Systematic Giving, by J. M. Causland, was timely in its practical suggestions. Rev. D. T. Torrey gave a message which had particular bearing upon the possibilities of a local religious paper for distribution among the churches of the State, naming *Faith and Works* as worthy of a larger patronage. Rev. F. B. Pullan spoke upon the topic, Good Bait for Catching Men. The evening service was entirely of a worshipful character, Rev. Alexander McGregor preaching.

The women of the church were generous and gentle hosts, the storm only preventing a far larger participation in their ample hospitality. The instrumental and vocal talent of the pastor's daughters and the help of his large chorus were pleasant features. The reports on signs of hope amongst the churches were all in a glad tone of thankfulness and further expectancy for richer results in the winter work.

F. B. P.

IMPORTANT GATHERINGS IN THE LONE STAR STATE

The North Texan Association met at Dallas, Oct. 27-29. Rev. J. S. Murphy preached the opening sermon at the First Church. Rev. C. A. Gleason, who was chosen moderator, read a paper on The Bible and Modern Unbelief, which was highly appreciated. Reports indicated encouraging conditions in the various fields. Rev. F. A. Hatch delivered an interesting and instructive address on The Development of Congregational History and Doctrine, which was followed by a practical consideration of The Revival, by Rev. F. E. Hall.

The second evening the association met with the Grand Avenue Church, when Rev. C. A. Gleason preached from 1 Cor. 13:13, The Three Graces. Rev. J. S. Murphy read a paper on What Is Christianity? and Rev. W. I. Carroll gave an instructive Bible reading on the Dispensations of the Holy Spirit. Dr. Rankin, the State representative of the American Bible Society, presented that work and a reso-

lution was adopted asking all the churches to put the society on the list of benevolences.

Palestine was selected as the place for holding the next regular meeting. The moderator appointed a home missionary committee. The association adjourned to meet in special session at Sherman, Nov. 9.

On the last day, Oct. 29, a council composed of representatives of all the churches in the association convened for the purpose of installing Rev. F. A. Hatch, formerly of Danbury, Ct., as pastor of the First Church of Dallas. His doctrinal statement, brief, clear and strong, proved highly satisfactory to the council, who voted to proceed with the installation. Rev. Luther Rees preached on The Mission of the Church, and the right hand of fellowship was extended on behalf of the church by the elders. The services were impressive and the pastor enters upon his important work under happiest auspices.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Bangor

The prayer meetings grow in interest and helpfulness, and the devotional spirit seems to be broadening.—The Senior Class in homiletics held a debate last Friday on The Written Sermon.—The classical division of the Middle Class has completed, under Professor Gilmore, the history of The United Kingdom of the Hebrews.—The following was the program at a recent meeting of the Sociological Club: A review of Ely's Social Aspects of Christianity and a review and discussion of a late magazine article, The Social Value of the Saloon.

Hartford

At the prayer meeting last Friday evening Rev. G. M. Stone, D. D., pastor of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, addressed the students, taking as his theme Some Conditions of Spiritual Power.—The November issue of the seminary *Record* has just been published. A new feature of the magazine is in the suggestions for special courses of study, this month's issue containing Suggestions Regarding the Study of Congregationalism, by Prof. Williston Walker. The literature touching Congregationalism is arranged in groups for beginners and for those who wish to make a more advanced study of the subject.

Yale

Professor Cheyne of Oxford begins his course on Jewish Religious Life After the Exile Nov. 11.—Thursday and Friday of last week Rev. G. W. Knox, D. D., of Rye, N. Y., gave two lectures on The Influence of Eastern Thought on Western Theology.—The Leonard Bacon Club debated: That It Is Wise for a Seminary Student to Take Charge of a Church During the School Year. W. C. Ferris and H. A. Jessup represented the club in a recent university debate, and Mr. Jessup was selected as one of the Yale team to debate with Harvard, Dec. 3. The Leonard Bacon Club course opens Nov. 17 with a Homiletical Quiz by Dr. H. A. Stimson of New York.—The following members of the Middle Class have been elected for public debates during the year: Messrs. Amy, Bolster, Day, Evans, Hawkins, Holmes, Lyman, McAllister, McClane, Mapes, Moor, Robinson, Waters and York.—A new Graduate Class in the Verifications of Old Testament History by the Monuments is at present reviewing Hommel's Ancient Hebrew Tradition with Professor Curtis.—D. G. Colp of the Middle Class is the new assistant pastor of the Grand Avenue Church.—P. A. Johnson, B. M. Wright, A. M. Hall, G. L. Schaeffer and C. S. Macfarland of last year's Senior Class are taking graduate work, most of them with the degree of Ph. D. in view.—J. C. Caton was the Senior Class preacher last week.—Prof. B. W. Bacon entertained the Juniors at his home on a recent evening.

Chicago

H. M. Pinkerton, son of the late Rev. Myron Pinkerton, missionary among the Zulus, took the first prize of \$100 for the entrance examination in Hebrew, and J. H. Andress and H. M. Evans each took prizes of \$50.—The seminary year has been divided into three periods of 10 weeks each, and the lectures are massed in such a way that for a given period there are four or five a week in each department, so that the student's attention is concentrated on a few given subjects.—Professor Mackenzie's lectures on missions, given at Beloit last spring, are soon to appear in printed form.—The seminary football team was beaten by McCormick last Monday.—Thursday afternoon the monthly conference of faculty and students considered, What Led You to Choose the Ministry? The attendance was unusually large.—Professor Chamberlain is regularly supplying the First Church at Oak Park, and Professor Scott the New England Church.

CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ME.—Three conferences have met recently: Kennebec at Gardiner, Oxford at Gorham, N. H., and Union at North Bridgton. The topics were: Relation of the Church to Social Problems; Training the Young for Christian Service; Our Denomination, Its History and Possibilities; The Church in Relation to Modern Methods; By What Means Can Men Be Recovered to Religion; The Objects of County Conferences: (1) fellowship, (2) spiritual quickening, (3) intellectual guidance; The Sabbath School and Its Relation to the Church; The Sabbath Question; Value of the Prayer Meeting; How Promote Greater Spirit of Benevolence; Three Factors in Church Development: (1) cordiality, (2) responsibility, (3) spirituality; Educational and Missionary Work in Florida.

CT.—The Naugatuck Valley Conference met in Watertown, Oct. 26. The topics were: The Work of Women in the Churches, (1) in Missions, (2) in the Sunday School, (3) in Church Finances; The Young People and the Church, (1) Christian Amusements, (2) Sabbath Observance, (3) Their Duty to Church Finances and (4) Their Duty to the Church Prayer Meeting. There was an unusually large attendance.

The Fairfield East Consoelation met in Shelton, Oct. 26. The topics were: The American Board Meeting, and If I Were Without a Pastorate What Kind of Church Would I Want—as to Location, Organizations, Benevolences, Membership and Spiritual Life? Last year's additions to the 16 churches of the consoelation number 279 and Sunday schools show a decided gain. Contributions to missions have increased largely—foreign show a total of \$2,758. Contributions to home work show the same increase. Organizations for special work are numerous and show a good degree of activity.

N. Y.—The Oneida, Chenango and Delaware Association held its semi-annual session at Smyrna, N. Y., Oct. 26, 27. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. M. E. Dunham. Among the topics were: The Intensive Progress of the Kingdom, The Grip of the Church, Christianity Positive and Aggressive, From the Y. P. S. C. E. to the Prayer Meeting, The Man and the Church, When Should Christianity Touch Human Life and Through What Instrumentality? and The True Progress of the Church. A question box was also conducted. The State H. M. S. and the A. M. A. were represented.

IND.—Fort Wayne Association met at Shipshewana Oct. 19, 20. Rev. E. S. Smith preached the sermon. The churches were well represented, several sending large delegations. The community is largely composed of Dunkards, Mennonites and Amish, many of whom worship with the Congregational church. Topics were: The Kind of Christian Most Needed Now, Bible Preaching, The Need of the Present Time, Training a New Church for Effective Work, The Development of Christian Society, The Romance of Home Missions and Our Country. The benevolent societies were represented.

Central Association met with Fellowship Church, Indianapolis, Oct. 26, 27. Rev. C. H. Percival preached. Sunday school and missionary committees reported and the churches gave evidence of encouraging progress. Topics were: The Trend of Theological Thought in Great Britain, The Terre Haute Lighthouse Mission Sunday School, The Indianapolis Rescue Mission, The Preacher in the Pulpit, Men and Missionary Work, The Pastor in the Parish, The Man Not in the Pew, and Women's Mission Work.

ILL.—Springfield Association met at Godfrey, Oct. 26, 27. The opening sermon was by Rev. G. E. Watson. Topics were: Evolution of Thought in the Case of Rev. B. Fay Mills, The Gulf Between the Churches and the Masses, Missionary Work, Missionary Literature, Possibility the Measure of Responsibility. Dinner was served one day at the parsonage for the entire association and supper at Monticello Seminary.

MICH.—Jackson Association discussed at the meetings held at Dexter the topics: The Coming of the Kingdom, The Minister of the Times, The Newly Discovered Words of Jesus, The Sunday School Teachers' Aim, The Effective Sunday School Teacher, The Christian Life—its source, its beauty, its cultivation.

Grand Rapids, Genesee and Saginaw Associations were occupied at their recent meetings with the topics: Problems of the Ministry, Practical and Spiritual, Home and Foreign Missions, Y. P. S. C. E. Work, Evangelistic Methods, The Layman's Responsibility for Souls, The Mission of the Holy Spirit, The Sunday School, The Sunday Evening Service, The Baptism of the Holy Spirit for Service, Forward Movement in Church Work, Infant Baptism.

WN.—Yakima Association met at North Ya-

kima. All the pastors were present, and nearly all the churches were represented. The sermon was by Rev. L. W. Brintnall, and papers were read on Our Righteousness and on Denominational Loyalty and Interdenominational Fellowship. Rev. Samuel Greene led in a discussion of the Sabbath Question and also presented the Sunday School Work. Rev. A. J. Bailey spoke on Home Missions. Reports from the women's societies were all encouraging. The general condition of the churches is better than a year ago, though several of the smaller ones are pastorless.

CLUBS

MASS.—The Fall River Club met Nov. 3. The addresses were by Hon. G. F. Tucker of New Bedford and Hon. J. S. Brayton of Fall River on The Old Merchants of New Bedford and the Whale Industry. Rev. William Knight, the new pastor of Central Church, as a guest of the evening, extended hearty greetings from the clubs of the West. There was a most hearty response to his brief address.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston

[For other Boston news see page 702.]

JAMAICA PLAIN.—*Boylston* has opened a reading-room which may be used six evenings a week. New York and evening papers and other suitable literature will be kept on file. More than ten young women have become interested in starting a class in gymnastics with a competent instructor.

CHARLESTOWN.—The late Thaddeus Richardson left \$1,500 to the Stoneham church, and \$500 to the Charlestown branch Y. M. C. A., besides other public bequests.

Massachusetts

WINTHROP.—*Union*, organized in May, 1896, with 21 charter members, has now more than double its membership. Ten were added to the church on Nov. 7. On Sunday evenings the pastor, Rev. Arthur Truslow, is giving a course of stereopticon lectures on the Life of Christ, which are largely attended.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Prospect Street*. The new pastor, Rev. R. A. Beard, D. D., began his new period of service last Sunday. In the afternoon he addressed the men's meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall.—*North Avenue*. Rev. Elijah Horr, D. D., is to supply the pulpit for a time. The church regrets greatly that the pastor-elect, Rev. L. M. Colfelt, D. D., has withdrawn his acceptance of the call to this pastorate.

DEDHAM.—*First* pleasantly observed the fifth anniversary of the home department of the Sunday school in the chapel Oct. 27. Vocal and instrumental solos, a recitation and an address by Rev. G. M. Boynton, D. D., were the special features, followed by refreshments. This school always sends a circular letter to each member of the home department on its anniversary day, together with a list of officers of the school and members of the department, which now numbers about 100. Last week Sunday was observed as Rally Sunday, when all the services of the day shared in the effort. In the Sunday school an orchestra and exercises by the primary department added much to the service. The attendance rose from 164 to 202, with 237 present at the opening exercises.

PEABODY.—*South*. The interest of this church in the American Board is manifested by its gift of \$211. Rev. P. J. Frye is the pastor.

NANTUCKET.—The church emphasizes its unanimous call to Rev. Walcott Fay, the only candidate heard, by offering him a larger salary than it has paid before in 15 years. Mr. Fay, after a pastorate of seven years in Westboro, has been for some time without charge, and will enter on his new work with much enthusiasm.

NEWBURYPORT.—*North*, with two other churches of different denominations, has engaged Evangelist Schilvera for a series of union meetings, to commence at once. This evangelist did great good in the neighboring town of Amesbury last year. Rev. C. P. Mills, the pastor, has been triumphantly returned to the State legislature.—*Prospect Street*. Rev. M. O. Patton has just preached a striking and much needed sermon on Christian citizenship. He discussed men and measures in plain language, while confining himself to ideals rather than to local cases.—*Whitfield*. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Reid, has begun the usual series of winter Sunday evening services, with the aid of a full orchestra.—*Belleville*. The 15th anniversary of the Young People's Society and its 11th as a Y. P. S. C. E. were recently celebrated, with a history prepared by one of the young ladies, an address by Treasurer William Shaw of the United Society, and a pleasant reception. The music was furnished by a chorus of the young people, and all neighboring

societies were invited. This society took the form, but not the name, of the Y. P. S. C. E. before any second C. E. Society appeared. The Brotherhood lecture course has been successfully inaugurated for its fourth year with an organ recital in the church which gave great pleasure. The organ, built 30 years ago at considerable expense, has been put in excellent repair, and proved itself worthy of respect beside modern instruments.—The young people's societies of the city have held a Christian citizenship social and conference, planning for active influence in local politics for purer government and enforcement of law. Rev. C. M. Clark of Center Church, Haverhill, gave the principal address.

SOUTH ACTON.—At the recent annual meeting the church was reported out of debt, and 16 members received the past year. The pastor, Rev. W. R. Buxton, is preaching a series of four sermons on The Four Gospels, The Book of Acts, The Epistles, and The Expanding Kingdom.

CHICOPEE FALLS.—Rev. H. G. Pillsbury's course of Sunday evening lectures on Some Prophets of Modern Times is proving attractive to a crowded house. The pastor and his wife were surprised by their parishioners on the 25th anniversary of their marriage with a bag of silver coin. This and the bicycle given earlier in the season are indications of appreciation.

SPRINGFIELD.—*First*. A course of evening lectures on the Modern Bible has been arranged, and has already begun: The Bible as Literature, Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University; The Bible and Nature, Prof. J. M. Tyler of Amherst; Israel, from the Exile to the Advent, Rev. J. F. Genung of Amherst; The Christian Doctrine of Social Duty, Rev. F. G. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard; The Bible and the Art of Right Living, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst; The Four Gospels from a Lawyer's Standpoint, E. H. Bennett of Boston University Law School; The Oratorio of Isaiah, Rev. W. G. Ballantine, D. D., of the Y. M. C. A. Training School; The Message of the Book of Jonah in the Modern Light, Prof. C. F. Kent of Brown University.—The annual meeting showed 94 additions during the year, a present membership of 1,012 and benevolences of \$4,272. The Bible school reported a large increase in interest and attendance.—*Faith*. The 25th anniversary of the building was celebrated Oct. 31. The pastor, Rev. H. C. Meserve, preached, urging the church to increased activity. An interesting historical sketch was read and letters were received from former pastors.

Maine

BANGOR.—*First*. The study of Isaiah is occupying the midweek meeting this winter. Last season The Minor Prophets were studied.—*Hammond Street*. Rev. H. L. Griffin occupied his pulpit last Sunday, after a few weeks' interim on account of a bronchial trouble.—*Central*. Rev. J. S. Penman recently gave a stirring address on Municipal Morals before a large audience.

SOUTH PORTLAND.—*Bethany*. After nearly three years of successful work Rev. C. E. Andrews resigns the double field of this church and the Free Church, Deering. Good work has been done in each place, including the organization of the South Portland church and starting of a church building.

ORONO.—An organization has been formed, called The Society of Christian Fellowship, which is offered by the members of the college faculty and five representatives from each of the three local churches, to meet alternately with each church for Sunday evening services.

THOMASTON.—Two fine copies of celebrated paintings have been presented to the Sunday school. The subjects are Christ in the Temple and Christ Healing a Sick Child. The donor is Dr. E. P. George, who is now in Germany.

BERLIN FALLS.—Sec. M. D. Kneeland gave an address on Sabbath Observance before a large congregation, who adopted a resolution to the owners and superintendents of the mills protesting against Sunday work in mills.

New Hampshire

MERRIMACK.—*First*. The two and a half years' pastoral relation of Rev. T. C. Jackson with this church was terminated Oct. 31. He has now entered his new field of service at Maynard, Mass. His closing discourse in Merrimack was an eloquent appeal to the church and congregation to strive for a higher and more earnest attainment of the pure and undefiled religion. The strong attachment between pastor and people has been clearly manifest. Strong resolutions were adopted by the church, expressive of regret and sorrow at the severing of these relations.

GILSUM passed the 125th anniversary of its organization, Oct. 27. Its communion service has been in constant use for more than 100 years, as also its fine damask linen table cover woven by hand, now

to be replaced by a new one lately presented by the Ladies' Aid Society.

HAVERHILL mourns the loss of its oldest member in the death, Oct. 27, of Dr. Phineas Spalding at the advanced age of 98 years. He was a physician of large ability. He had been connected with the church for over 50 years and one of its generous supporters.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO.—*Center*. Harvest Sunday was observed at this church by a special evening service, in which the Swedish and Union Churches at Guilford united. Superior music was rendered by the regular choir and a male quartet and the choir of the Swedish Church, re-enforced by guitars and violins. Rev. C. O. Peterson spoke on the Sowing of Seed, Rev. C. O. Day on the Cultivation of the Seed and Miss A. C. Billings, the evangelist, on the Harvest Time.

BRIDGEWATER, which was supplied during the spring and early summer by students from Dartmouth, now has an ordained pastor, Rev. R. B. West, who is aided in his work by his wife, formerly one of the missionary evangelists in the State. They supply at Plymouth Union also.

ST. ALBANS.—The 85th anniversary of the Vermont Bible Society was held here. Rev. L. H. Elliot was re-elected secretary.

Miss Brokaw and Mrs. Lasher have begun work at South Wallingford, and Miss Harmon at Holland.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE.—*Free Evangelical*. A pleasant Sunday evening service, in which orchestral and choral music has large place, gives a full house. A new carpet has been put on the large vestry floor. Last Sunday evening a memorial service for the late Henry George of New York was held, at which President Andrews of Brown University and James Herne, the well-known actor, spoke.—*Elmwood Temple*. A birthday party arranged by the Men's Club netted about \$27, besides affording a splendid social opportunity for 250 guests.

WOONSOCKET.—*Globe*. A Church Club, including representatives from all the denominational churches in the place, is a recent feature of a united religious influence.

PAWTUCKET.—*Weeden Street*. Plans for a new building, to cost about \$10,000, have been secured as a step toward much needed enlargement.

BARRINGTON.—A home department of about 40 in the Sunday school is flourishing. The collections more than pay the cost.

Rev. F. H. Decker began his ministry in Naugatuck Church, Westley, Oct. 31, with the encouragement of large congregations.

Connecticut

BRISTOL's annual meeting showed the most favorable reports for years. All bills have been paid to date and the standing debt has been reduced by \$410. In addition a considerable amount was paid on old bills also. The Sunday school has raised \$155 for the church improvement fund, and the Y. P. S. C. E. \$54.

NEW HARTFORD.—Rev. J. P. Hawley has tendered his resignation, his extended vacation, generously allowed him, failing to restore his health. He has had a somewhat unique legislative record, having served three terms from as many different towns and with 10 years interim between the terms.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MERIDEN.—*Center.* The Ladies' Benevolent Society has raised over \$200 the past year. Money was raised for the local hospital, \$50 were expended on the parsonage, a box of clothing was sent to a Western college and another is in preparation, besides leaving over \$100 in the treasury.

WEST SUFFIELD.—The meeting house was reopened Oct. 31, after being closed for two months. During that time \$3,000 have been expended in building a chapel and a general renovation of the entire structure. Rev. J. B. Doolittle is pastor.

NEW HAVEN.—*United.* About 100 men were present at the annual banquet of the Men's Club last week. The annual Sunday evening lecture course of the club commenced Nov. 7, with a lecture on Henry Drummond by Dr. Munger.

NORWICH.—Rev. Drs. S. H. Howe and Lewellyn Pratt, pastors of Congregational churches, and a prominent Methodist pastor were given important parts in the recent installation of a pastor in the First Baptist Church of the city.

BETHANY.—The meeting house has been thoroughly repaired inside and supplied with new carpets and furniture. The acting pastor, C. S. Macfarland of Yale, was ordained Nov. 3.

PUTNAM has inaugurated a series of Sunday vesper services to continue through the winter. There is a large attendance, many music lovers being present who rarely attend church.

MIDDLE STATES

New York

BROOKLYN.—*Rochester Avenue.* On a recent Sunday evening after the sermon there was presented to Rev. A. F. Newton, in behalf of the church and congregation, an elegantly engrossed and richly framed memorial, which places on record the appreciation of the pastor's efforts in furthering the spiritual welfare and growth of the church, and recognizes his ability and noble example. The church wishes him and his wife long and useful lives in the Christian service.

NEW YORK.—*Manhattan.* At last Sunday's communion service a large congregation was present, and nine persons entered into covenant. In the evening was held the first anniversary of the church. Rev. C. C. Hall, D. D., president of Union Seminary, Rev. F. M. North, D. D., of the Methodist Board of Church Extension and Rev. W. H. Ward, D. D., of the New York Independent all gave their greetings.

New Jersey

CLOSTER.—The pastor, Rev. C. A. S. Dwight, has started a church paper, *Pulpit and Pew*, partly as a record of news, but more as an additional means of communication with the people. A course of evening historical sermons is in progress, with themes drawn from the Old Testament and the history of the early church. The pastor has become an officer in the Closter Cadets, an organization which, through the agency of a weekly drill, seeks to train boys in good principles and manners. His Outlook Club and his wife's Do Something Band are continued into the present season. In common with most New Jersey ministers, the pastor took an active part in the anti-gambling amendment campaign.

NUTLEY.—The pastor, Rev. J. A. Fairley, is preaching a series of evening theological sermons entitled *Old Faiths in New Forms*. They are arousing much interest.

THE SOUTH

Georgia

ATLANTA.—First enjoys unusual growth in Sunday school. It raised above \$200 on a recent Sunday by special effort, and has been stirred to greater spiritual activity by the death of three most faithful and prominent members.—*Central* has withdrawn from local fellowship to avoid being involved in the controversy over the application of two colored churches to its local conference for membership. It claims, however, to be loyal to the central principles of the denomination. The church refused to take part in the ordination services at the First Church, Atlanta, three years ago, evidently on racial grounds.

Florida

TAMPA.—*Immanuel*, located in the Cuban ward of this place and recently organized, will receive from the generous women of the New Milford, Ct., church, a beautiful communion set.—Rev. E. P. Herrick, general missionary, is holding regular services in Tampa, using the Spanish language.

Key West recently received accessions of valuable workers and is in a flourishing condition.—A church was organized at Miami, the southernmost point on the East Coast Railway, but soon ceased to exist, owing to unfortunate circumstances.

THE INTERIOR

Ohio

CLEVELAND.—*Pilgrim.* The institute has just closed its third successful year and reports 375 members and expenditures of \$2,393. The library issued 5,580 books, a daily average of 18. It now contains about 1,300 volumes, 271 added the past year, among them a fine collection of foreign missionary books and books on municipal affairs. The reading-room attendance was 7,523, daily average 25. Recreation rooms had a daily average of 19. There was a paid enrollment of about 450 in educational classes and clubs in Bible study, penmanship, French, German, piano, gymnasium, fine arts, travel and municipal affairs. The sewing school and kitchen garden classes had an average attendance of 232, and the kindergarten, with six teachers and meeting daily for 38 weeks, an average of nearly 50.—*Euclid Avenue* is greatly bereaved by the sudden death of its Sunday school superintendent, Mr. F. L. Ford, one of the most prominent Sunday school workers in the city.

Illinois

[For Chicago news see page 692.]

BRACEVILLE.—At this point the strike is still on, with its attendant hardships. The church is being rapidly depleted in numbers and it is a question

Continued on page 707.

For Sleeplessness

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. PATRICK BOOTH, Oxford, N. C., says: "Have seen it act admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents. A refreshing drink in hot weather and in cases of fevers."



Mrs. Lyman Abbott

is writing a series of interesting articles,

"Peaceful Valley" Papers,
for
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Lilian Bell is writing a series of bright letters, "A Chicago Girl in Europe."

There are more good things for the coming year than ever before—more and better illustrations—more for a dollar. November number

TEN CENTS A COPY

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia



The seat is three and a half feet long and of generous depth. The back droops in the center to about one-half its height.

The covering is a green moire. It makes a striking contrast with the Indian red of the mahogany and the bright brass of the nails. The legs are fully carved with massive claw feet. The back, seat and sides are upholstered with the finest curled hair.

It would be hard to find a more striking piece of furniture. It fairly bristles with style, and would be instantly classed as custom-made work.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.,
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

Catarrh

In the Head is a
Constitutional Disease
And requires a
Constitutional Remedy

Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure.

Had It Six Years.

"I have been troubled with catarrh for about six years, and have tried many remedies without receiving lasting benefit. It was so bad that it kept me clearing my throat all night long. I also had a smarting sensation over my eyes. I used to take salt and water for the purpose of clearing my head, but it did not seem to do me any good. Then I was obliged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to take it about a year ago. Since then I have used nearly a dozen bottles, and now do not have any smarting over my eyes and my catarrhal complaint does not trouble me at all." CHARLES W. GARDNER, 30 Boardman Street, Salem, Mass.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate.

Subscribers' Wants

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

Companion. Wanted, by a lady, a position as companion for a lady or invalid. Good references given. Address Box 24, Barrington Center, R. I.

Companion. A respectable Congregationalist woman, sixty-one years of age, and thoroughly experienced and well recommended, would like a place to care for an invalid for moderate wages. Refer to Myra G. Freneyar, Room 1, Berkeley Temple, Boston.

Boys' Clubs. A conference of boys' clubs (thirty kinds represented) at Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 19. Invitation general. Program free. Report, including a Manual of Boys' Clubs (Dec. 1), 20 cents. Address, Rev. William B. Forbush, Warren, Mass.

A minister, just returned from a year's residence in Europe, desires employment. Location and size of congregation indifferent. Excellent testimonials as to character and pulpit and pastoral abilities. Churches desiring a pastor or supply please address "B," at this office.

Wanted. A man and wife who have had some experience or are naturally adapted to boarding house or hotel work. Must have references as to moral character, honesty, and willingness to work. To the right parties steady work and good pay will be given. Write Box 177, Meriden, N. H.

Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1835. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.

JAMES W. ELWELL, President.
REV. W. C. STITT, Secretary.
W. C. STUBBS, Treasurer.

UNIQUE.

You can form no idea of the style and "go" which is in the original piece of furniture from which this picture was taken. It stands 50 inches from the floor, framed out in rich Spanish mahogany, with vigorous carving.

The sides rise to a height of nearly three feet above the seat, so that the sitter is completely lost to view.

The seat is three and a half feet long and of generous depth. The back droops in the center to about one-half its height.

The covering is a green moire. It makes a striking contrast with the Indian red of the mahogany and the bright brass of the nails. The legs are fully carved with massive claw feet. The back, seat and sides are upholstered with the finest curled hair.

It would be hard to find a more striking piece of furniture. It fairly bristles with style, and would be instantly classed as custom-made work.

Continued from page 706.

whether or not it can weather the storm. Rev. James Rowe, the pastor, still stands at his post, and will continue while he can provide for his family.

FALL CREEK.—*German.* The new parsonage has recently been completed at a total cost, including lot, barn, cistern and furnace, of \$2,350. A recent offering of \$50 was taken for the Church Building Society.

Superintendent Tompkins has just returned from an extended trip through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, to look after business interests of the benevolent societies and of Chicago Seminary. Some long drives over the prairies and conferences with business men enabled him to observe the hopeful attitude of the people, which augurs well for the future.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS.—*Pilgrim.* Rev. W. F. Berger is holding a series of meetings with this vacant church. A plan to unite it with a church of another denomination has failed. Friends have rallied to its support and a troublesome floating indebtedness has been removed. The portion of the city where it is located suffered severely during the financial depression. This is a large and needy field, but the church is gathering renewed courage.—*People's.* Dr. G. R. Wallace of Chicago preached at the rededication last Sunday. On Monday evening he lectured in the same city on Henry Ward Beecher, and on Tuesday gave the address before the Congregational Club.

GRASSIE VALLEY.—Rev. E. W. Murray of Central has been preaching in the schoolhouse and a Sunday school has been maintained for some time. Special services have recently been held and a church organized. Tompkins' Manual was adopted. This is a farming community thickly settled, some distance from any church, and the field will be yoked with Central. Superintendent Curtis spent Oct. 31 here, preaching also at Central.

Michigan

DETROIT.—*First* has planned to hold two weeks' special meetings, beginning Nov. 1, to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.—*Woodward Avenue.* The Business Men's Club has arranged an excellent schedule of topics and speakers for the next few months. Last week the subject was The Relation of the Church to the Working Man.—*Brewster* has made another progressive move in assuming all the indebtedness on the property, which has hitherto been carried by the Congregational Union.—*Mount Hope.* The plans prepared for the alterations and additions in the building have been approved.—*Potter.* Rev. John Lewis, the pastor, has begun holding services on the West Side in a section where there are 15,000 Poles.

BANCHOTT.—The pastor, Rev. Arthur Metcalf, desires to give public notice that he has withdrawn a letter of recommendation he had given to a temperance evangelist representing himself to be Henry Barney of Brooklyn, N. Y. The evangelist, after having been arrested in Lansing and sentenced to 15 days in the county jail for drunken and disorderly conduct, told Mr. Metcalf that he had destroyed the letter. If he has not done so he has no right to use it.

Wisconsin

SEYMOUR.—Last week Rev. C. W. Damon, assisted by the Methodist pastor, debated against the leading attorney and a banker of the city the question: Resolved, That the chief mission of the church is to fit men better for the present existence. The hall could not contain the large number of persons who wanted to attend.

BARABOO.—Evangelist Ostrom, with Mr. Hillis as singer, has begun a series of meetings, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches uniting.

IRVINGTON. with the aid of the C. C. B. S., is able to finish its building at once, and is greatly encouraged.

**THE WEST
Missouri**

IBERIA is supplied by Prof. G. B. Smith, principal of the academy. Ten valuable members were received in October by Supt. A. K. Wray. The field has been occupied heretofore by Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. This fall two branches of the Christian denomination are erecting church buildings in the village of 600 people. The place is 14 miles from a railroad. The work of the academy is most beneficent, furnishing the only means for advanced instruction in a large region.

Iowa

WESLEY was organized last June with only 10 members, who began at once to look for a pastor

and to plan for a church home. They secured the services of Rev. J. D. Mason, and he began work Sept. 1. The meeting house has been completed, and was dedicated Oct. 31. It occupies a conspicuous place, and is perhaps the most attractive structure in town. It contains two rooms which, thrown together, will seat 300 people. The cost, including lots, lighting plant, furnace, furniture, etc., was \$2,400. Of this amount only \$900 had been raised before dedication. During the day, however, the townspeople, much to their own surprise, succeeded in subscribing \$1,000 which, with \$500 expected from the C. C. B. S., covers the balance due. At the dedicatory services Secretary Douglass preached the sermon and offered prayer. The pastor of the Britt church and two local pastors also took part. The dedication was followed by a series of special meetings. Accessions at the next communion will more than double the present membership.

SIOUX CITY.—*Mayflower.* The pastorate of Rev. H. L. Preston opens with encouraging prospects. He was called after having been several weeks on the field and the people are united in his support. The edifice has been recently renovated and a new carpet, the gift of the ladies, has been put down.

Continued on page 709.

New Dinner Sets

OR

Matchings to Old Sets

The Thanksgiving dinner set and glass ware will soon be in evidence.

We have recently landed from the best potteries of England, France, Germany and Canton, as well as the best things from our domestic potteries, many new shapes and decorations, as well as the old standard patterns to match out old sets, including all grades, from the ordinary decorated table china to the costly services destined to become heirlooms to the children and grandchildren.

In addition to the complete dinner sets, costing from the low cost up to the costly sets, will be seen in our dinner set department single dozens of china oyster plates with deep shells, Fish Sets, Game Sets, Entrée Sets, Salad Sets, Pudding Sets and Ice Cream Sets, also single dozens of rich China dessert plates, adapted to wedding or complimentary gifts, costing from \$5.00 up to \$300.00 per dozen.

Everything in cut glass ware the newest and finest produced, adapted to **bridal gifts.**

Lamp Department in gallery. Never before in the history of fine lamps were shapes, decorations and safety founts and burners more complete for use and ornament; better for eyes than gas or electricity, and very ornamental for interior decoration. More than 180 kinds to choose from, costing from \$3.00 up to \$90.00 each.

Purchasers of sets or matching old sets will find extensive lines to choose from, and we are not undersold if we know it.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.,
CHINA, GLASS AND LAMPS,
120 FRANKLIN.

Gilchrist & Co.

WINTER ST., BOSTON.

Superb Table Linens.

The kind in which artistic design is found. The kind in which the best of material is used.

They are the Scotchman's product, together with some from Belfast that contribute to our collection for a Thanksgiving exhibit.

Special—500 Damask Pattern Cloths, bought before the recent advance, will appeal to every lady who sees them, as they have been subjected to the "Dew" bleaching process:

2x2½ Full Measure Cloths **\$2.50**
2x3 Full Measure Cloths **3.00**
Napkins to Match.



ESSEX
Flower
Food

10c
makes
House Plants
thrive and bloom.

Use once in ten days the first month and once a month thereafter. The 10c. package will feed twelve plants one year. Full directions in every package.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

Save the plants by using Essex Flower Food—then save the wrappers of the 10 cent package. For twelve of these wrappers we will mail a beautiful study of Jacqueminot Roses, by the celebrated artist Paul de Longpre. This picture has no advertising. If your dealer does not have the 10 cent package send eight 2c stamps to Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., and get full size package by return mail.

THE DAMON SAFE AND IRON WORKS CO.

110 Sudbury Street, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

HOUSE,
CHURCH,
OFFICE and
BANK**SAFES**

Factory: First Street, Cambridge, Mass.

A Lost Heritage.

A SABBATH POEM.

By ELLEN HAMLIN BUTLER.

The October Handbook contains a poem of unusual beauty entitled *A Lost Heritage*. It is by Ellen Hamlin Butler, and ought to be widely circulated by all friends of the Sabbath.

100 Copies, \$1.25, postpaid. 4 cts. each; 50 copies, 75 cts.; 25 copies, 50 cts.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

The Business Outlook

Since my last article a somewhat startling change has come over the business situation, particularly the speculative portion of it. The elections and the belligerent tone of Spanish news served Wall Street traders with sufficient excuse to hammer values, and hammer them they did. Of course the election in New York was a disappointment, but, taking the country as a whole, we do not think the gold standard cause has lost in strength.

"Jack Frost" has driven "Yellow Jack" from the South, and, with the raising of the quarantine embargoes at nearly all the Southern points, traffic is being resumed on a normal scale, and an increasing demand for merchandise in that section is noted. Rains in the central Western and Western States have stimulated business in those sections, and Eastern manufacturers report a steady demand for goods from the West.

Commodity values have worked a shade lower, bessemer pig and Southern iron and steel billets being included in the list. Exports of wheat and corn continue heavy, and cotton exports are increasing. Railroad earnings are maintaining previous gains, and these large increases constitute one of the very bright spots in the situation. The bluest spot in the country is Wall Street, and the coming of Congress is awaited with anxiety by the traders. Business men are hopeful for the future.

Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

HOLBROOK-WILCOX—In Wayne, O., at the home of the bride's parents, Oct. 27, by Rev. L. P. Hodgman, Rev. Fred. C. Holbrook of the Lakewood Congregational Church, Cleveland, and Carrie E. Wilcox.

Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

BARTEAU—In Lake Charles, La., Rev. Sidney Havens Barreau, aged 75 yrs., 6 mos., an able, earnest and successful pastor, evangelist and superintendent of missions.

RICHARDSON—In Amelia Bluff, Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 28, Mrs. Abbie D. Richardson, aged 77 yrs., 3 mos., 22 dys. She united with the church in Franklin, Mass., about sixty years ago, and her daily life has testified to the sincerity of her vows.

REV. WILLIAM COWPER FOSTER

Rev. William Cowper Foster died at Middletown, Ct., Oct. 31, aged eighty-two. He was born in Hanover, N. H., July 8, 1815. His parents were Richard and Irene Foster. He was the second of eleven children, ten of them sons. Two of these children died in infancy. Of the remaining nine, seven were graduated from Dartmouth College, while the only daughter received a liberal education. The mother, Mrs. Irene Foster, practically read through the library of Dartmouth College while her sons were receiving an education. Of the seven sons at Dartmouth six became ministers and one a lawyer.

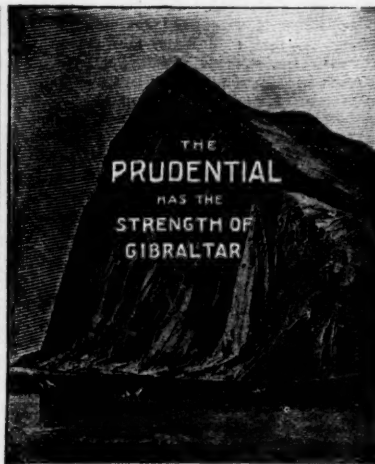
William C. Foster was graduated from Dartmouth in 1841 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1844. After supplying at Exeter, N. H., and Westboro, Mass., he was ordained pastor of the church in Cuyahoga Falls, O., Oct. 13, 1847. His subsequent pastorates were Shawmut Church, Boston, Mass., from 1849 to 1852; Central Church, Lawrence, Mass., from 1852 to 1857; Becket, Mass., from 1859 to 1863. From 1863 to 1869 he was evangelist of Hampden County, Mass. In 1857 and 1858 he supplied a pulpit in Chicago, and from 1869 to 1872 he preached at Percival, Ia. He married as his first wife Mary Ann Elliott of Middletown, Ct., and after her death her sister, Almira Gillett Elliott.

In the course of his ministry he labored in more than thirty revivals, in which more than a thousand persons found Christ. He preached with peculiar searching power, having rare success in bringing men to a conviction of sin. In his evangelistic work he followed up his preaching with house to house visitation, in which his conversations and prayers won numbers to Christ. His labors in this work were so intense that finally his health gave way. He became nearly blind, and for twenty-five years he lived in retirement at Middletown, Ct.

Mr. Foster leaves behind him a widow and seven children, four daughters and three sons. Only two of his brothers survive him—Rev. Davis Foster, D. D., of Winchendon, Mass., and Rev. Richard Baxter Foster, D. D., of Kingfisher, Okl.

Kakas Bros., formerly of E. Kakas & Sons, have opened a new fur store at 34 and 36 Bedford Street. Their stock is new and the prices right.

WASHINGTON EXCURSIONS.—Royal Blue Line personally conducted nine-day tour leaves Tuesday, Nov. 16. Three and one-half days in Washington at Riggs House (including trip to Mount Vernon), one day at Old Point Comfort, four hours at Philadelphia and a day in New York at the Broadway Central Hotel, with privilege of longer stay if desired. Thirty dollars covers every expense. Christmas holiday tour, Dec. 28, to Washington, Mount Vernon, Philadelphia and New York. Nine days, \$27. Tours to Washington, Florida and California in January, February, March, April and May. Send for illustrated itinerary to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.



A TRIUMPH OF
FINANCIAL PROGRESSION

THE PRUDENTIAL

Had for 1896 the
Largest Increase in Income of Any Life
Insurance Company in the United States

Assets	Liabilities	Income	Surplus	Insurance in force	Claims Paid, over
\$19,541,827	\$15,507,711	\$14,158,445	\$4,034,116	\$320,000,000	\$28,000,000

Send for information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Financial

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York,

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - \$2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BURLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dep't.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvis,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert Goelitz, Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven, Walter G. Oakman,
Oliver Harriman, Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Trombly,
William C. Whitney, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

F. NEVILLE JACKSON, Esq., SECRETARY.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travelers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to check at sight or on notice, loans on collateral, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN, Esq.

8% MUNICIPAL WARRANTS.
Select short-time paper, earning 6 to 8%.
Write for details. Robt. E. Strahorn & Co.,
Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

Financial

Municipal Bonds For Investors.

Bonds issued by Cities, Counties or States are as safe when carefully selected as Government bonds.

We offer such bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, running for a period of from two to twenty years, that will net the investor 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Descriptive list and full information furnished on application. Correspondence invited.

A. C. FROST & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

108-110 La Salle Street, Chicago.



You should be interested

In the new

DOLLAR CHECKS

of the Cheque Bank, because they supply a need that you have felt. Issued singly or in books, drawn for any amount and signed by owner; his own check, yet a certified obligation of the Bank that will be good everywhere on the Continent.

Sold without charge at present. The same system as the celebrated

Cheque Bank Cheques, which are drawn in Sterling only, negotiable all over the world.

Send for circulars to Agency of

The Cheque Bank, Ltd.

40-42 Wall Street.

FREDERICK W. PERRY,
Manager.



8% NET FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 15 years' experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands. Over \$100,000 invested. None but SAFE, PROMPT PAYING loans on my books.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,
303 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

HATCH & FOOTE

Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

NO. 3 NASSAU AND NO. 18 WALL ST.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Ladies' Stylish Trimmed Hats

At Special Low Prices

Black Velvet Hats, large and medium shapes, stylishly trimmed in Alsatian and Side Effects, with Wings, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments—

5.00 AND 6.00

The best values in Trimmed Millinery that have been offered this Fall.

Black Ostrich Collarettes

At these very reasonable prices—


2.25, 2.98, 3.98, 4.75

A rare assortment of Black Ostrich Tips, Plumes and Fancy Feathers!

WM. S. BUTLER & CO.,


Millinery, Cloaks and Dry Goods,
90 to 98 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

**YOU CAN
THROW
AWAY
YOUR
RUBBERS**



**IF YOU WEAR
Box Galf**

SHOES WHICH HAVE THIS KEY
RING CHECK ATTACHED.



**RETURN TO
AND GET REWARD.**

All others are Imitations

NEW FUR STORE

Our New Stock is
Unequaled.

STAPLE FURS FOR LADIES.

Caps	\$5.00 to \$15.00
Collarettes	7.00 to 100.00
Capes	10.00 to 250.00
Gloves	5.00 to 12.00
Hoods	7.00 to 25.00
Muffs	2.00 to 75.00
Sacques	40.00 to 250.00
Scarfs and Ties	2.00 to 30.00
Trimnings25 to 8.00
Wristers	1.50 to 3.50
Baby Carriage Robes,	2.00 to 20.00

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fur Lined Overcoats, 50.00 to 200.00

Kakas Bros.,

34-36 Bedford Street . . Boston.

Our Furs are guaranteed as represented, and we invite comparison in quality, style and price.

Continued from page 707.

GREEN ISLAND.—As the fruits of a gracious revival here 21 members have been added, and about 10 more will come in later.

Minnesota

WINONA.—First rejoices that Rev. L. L. West, D. D., who has been pastor here for eight years, has declined the call of Plymouth Church, San Francisco. No clergyman has a stronger hold on this city. One of the few ministerial associations of the West has held quarterly meetings in his study for several years, and the sessions have been so interesting that nearly all the pastors within 50 miles of Winona have become regular attendants.

PRINCETON.—Rev. J. H. Morley, supplying here Oct. 24, asked for subscriptions to pay a debt of \$500, which had accumulated on the running expenses and the building of the parsonage. Nearly \$600 were contributed. This church a few years ago consisted of but one man and a dozen women. It now numbers 70 members, only two or three of whom were originally Congregationalists. Rev. C. D. Moore has done excellent work.

OWATONNA.—Rev. J. H. Chandler has been preaching a series of sermons on Helps for the Home Makers, the first being entitled What a Girl Can Do. These services were held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, who, through committees on reception, invitation and music, take charge of the arrangements.

GRANITE FALLS.—Interest has developed under the labors of Evangelist C. B. Fellows, and a pastor will soon be secured, who will also preach at Belview, where a new house of worship has just been completed.

BIWABIK.—Church work is prospering, congregations have increased and new interest has developed, though nearly all the mines have closed.

Kansas

NICKERSON lost heavily in membership by the recent removal of the Santa Fé Railway shops to Newton, yet it keeps on bravely with its work.

Strong City is active and spiritually influential in the community, though obliged for financial reasons to do without a pastor temporarily. Linwood has recently repaired and greatly improved its church building at a cost of \$400. Salina, though pastorless, is gradually improving its financial condition and is working unitedly and progressively.

Nebraska

BLADEN.—Rev. A. S. Heatheote, in beginning his pastorate with this church and Campbell, finds a warm reception. The parsonage will soon be vacated, and he will live at Bladen instead of at Upland, as heretofore announced. As Upland does not unite with the other two churches in the call, Bladen and Campbell will increase their amount of support in view of having more service.

FORT CALHOUN.—Rev. S. A. Parker closed his work here Oct. 31. On the previous evening a pleasant reception was given the pastor and wife, and the regard of the people was shown by the presentation of some articles of household utility and a purse of money. Mr. Parker's two years of labor have been greatly blessed throughout the community.

WESTCOTT, which has been worshipping for several years in a hall used for promiscuous purposes, feels deeply the need of a house of worship, and a promising effort is in progress. A generous subscription has been raised and application made to the C. C. B. S. for aid.

North Dakota

DAWSON AND TAPPAN.—Mr. M. D. Reid, who was ordained Oct. 28, has been supplying churches in the State for the last two years, and has already done good work at these points. The buildings have been repaired, the members strengthened and attendance has increased. Mr. Reid was recently married.

Abercrombie, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. W. A. Wilkinson, will be unsupplied for the present. Cray, which, led by Supt. J. L. Malle, has just raised \$300 to pay its debts, presents a growing and inviting field for a new pastor. Rev. Stephen Williams, after more than two years of efficient service at Forman, expects to close his work Jan. 1.

[For Weekly Register see page 710.]

AMERICAN lamps are now being exported to Europe since the safety founts and burners of American invention have proved their superiority. Jones, McDuffee & Stratton have many designs which are especially of their origin, and their exhibit is one which interests connoisseurs, as their trade in this branch has a wide field.

A good lamp-chimney dealer keeps Macbeth and no other.

Index tells what Number to get.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

The Small Congregation Question

has been solved in many churches by use of the Stereopticon. This wonderful instrument brings home the beauty and truth of Bible stories more strongly than the unaided voice can. Sunday evenings are by it made more attractive and instructive. We have thousands of slides on biblical subjects, lives of the saints, hymns, etc.

The Stereopticon can easily be made to pay for itself. Our catalogue of all things stereoptic, 50 cents.

RILEY BROTHERS,

Bradford, Eng. 16 Cockman St., New York.

The largest Stereopticon outfit in the world.

BRANCHES—BOSTON: 25 Bromfield St. CHICAGO: 89 Washington St. KANSAS CITY (Mo.): 615 East 14th St. MINNEAPOLIS: 237 1st St. N. W.



THE STELLA MUSIC BOX

is the sweetest in tone, plays all your favorite melodies by means of interchangeable metallic tune sheets without pins or projections, never gets out of tune and is always ready to play. Kyrie, Songs, and Operatic selections beautifully rendered.

DO NOT PURCHASE A MUSIC BOX BEFORE HEARING A STELLA.

Price, \$75.00 and \$100.00. Tunes, 22 x 5, 60 cts.

Write for catalogue and list of tunes. **JACOT & SON,** 39 Union Sq., New York.



AT ALL TIMES DELICIOUS

You could never tire of

Van Camp's Baked Pork and Beans

—Prepared with Tomato Sauce—

A convenient and satisfying meal—open the can and it's ready to eat. A delightful provision for hasty luncheons. Accept no imitation. Booklet free. Send 6c for postage on sample can.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., 324 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese—a toothsome product.



The Great CHURCH LIGHT

for electric, gas or oil, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest and best light known for churches, halls and public buildings, a centerpiece of room. Book of light and estimate free. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, New York.

Dr. Jaeger's SANATORY UNDERWEAR

AS USED BY

Dr. Nansen

on his famous Arctic sledge journey.

"The result of all this experimenting was that I made up my mind to keep to my woollen clothes, which would give free outlet to the perspiration. Johansen followed my example, and on the upper part of our bodies we each had two Jaeger Undershirts next the skin, etc., etc."—"Farthest North," Vol. II, p. 115

This Applies to You.

Jaeger Und-rwear allows the skin to breathe freely, at the same time absorbing its exhalations, leaving the body dry and warm. Gives the greatest warmth with the least weight.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue,

Main Retail Store: **16 WEST 23D ST., New York.**
Branches: **166 Broadway, 248 W. 175th St**

Gaze's Tours EUROPE The ORIENT And PALESTINE Mediterranean Route

PROGRAMS ready for a new series of HIGH-CLASS TOURS under personal escort. ALL EXPENSES—\$480 to \$875, according to Tour. Visiting SPAIN, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, MALTA, ITALY, GREECE, EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY, ETC.

ALSO Independent Tickets issued for any desired tour—EUROPE, THE ORIENT, NILE and ROUND THE WORLD. Choice Rooms all Ocean Steamers.

W. H. EAVES Agent H. GAZE & SONS
201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Holy Land and Egypt

Our first party this season leaves New York on January 4th, by Hamburg American Express Steamship "NORMANNIA" to Alexandria direct, extension Nile Tour to First Cataract; first-class throughout.

ALL EXPENSES **\$550** AND INCLUDED UPWARDS

Later departures February 12th, March 5th.

EDUCATIONAL TOUR, February 12th, accompanied by Russell H. Conwell, the famous pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1925 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
or 532 Washington Street, Boston.

St. Denis

Broadway
& 11th Street,
NEW YORK.

Opposite Grace Church.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis. The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its homelike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine, and its very moderate prices.

William Taylor & Son.

CREST VIEW SANITARIUM

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS
PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN).
Send for Price and Catalogue.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Buckeye Bell Foundry
E. W. Vandusen Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Best Pure Copper and Tin Church Bells & Chimes.
Bells. Founders of Largest Bell in America.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

Weekly Register

Calls

BEACH, Sam'l J., Cedar Falls, Io., accepts call to Clarion.
BLAIR, David G., recently of Ransom, Mich., to Bronson and Bethel. Accepts.
BRIGHT, D. Franklin, Trenton, Neb., to Lyons, Col. Accepts.
BROWN, Jas. M., recently of Wheatland, Wyo., to Kirkland, Wn. Accepts.
BRUNDAGE, Birchard F., Ross Memorial Ch., Port Huron, Mich., accepts call to Oxford and Oakwood.
CHANN, Clay D., Hartford, Ct., to Temple, N. H. Accepts, and has begun work.
COLFELT, Lawrence M., formerly of Philadelphia, recalls acceptance of the call of North Ave. Ch., Cambridge, Mass., on account of the increasing infirmity of his mother.
DANFORTH, Jas. R., Jr., Mystic, Ct., to St. Albans, Vt., for a year. Accepts, to begin work Dec. 1.
DANFORTH, Wm. E., Fresh. Ch., Marengo, Ill., accepts call to Washington Park Ch., Chicago.
FAY, Walcott, formerly of Westboro, Mass., accepts call to Nantucket for a year.
HARDCASTLE, Wm., Union Ch., Minneapolis, to Open Door Ch., same city.
HERBERT, Jos., to remain a second year at Royalton, Wis. Accepts.
KINNEY, Henry N., Good Will Ch., Syracuse, N. Y., to Mayflower Ch., Indianapolis.
KNOWLES, Matthew, recently of Cheboygan, Mich., to Durand. Accepts.
MOORE, Chas. A., Kewanee, Ill., to Ravenswood, Chicago.
MULLEN, Andrew H., Portland, Me., to Hyannis and W. Yarmouth, Mass. Accepts.
PALMER, Oscar A., Tabor, Io., to Pilgrim Ch., Springfield, Mo. Has begun work.
PEASE, Clarence H., New Haven, Ct., to S. Killingly.
PRATT, W. A., lately of Denver, Col., to Jamestown, N. Y.
RICKETTS, Chas. H., formerly of Somers, Ct., to Greenville Ch., Norwich.
VOORHEES, J. Spencer, to Kent, Ct., for six months.
WATT, Thos. E., recently of First and Bethel Chs., Alva, Okl., to Plymouth Ch., Enid. Accepts.
WEST, Lester L., First Ch., Winona, Minn., declines call to Plymouth Ch., San Francisco.
WRIGHT, Eugene F., Dwight, Ill., to Danvers. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations

ADADOURIAN, Haig, o. Manomet Ch., Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 3. Sermon, Rev. E. W. Shurtleff; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. G. Hill, Joshua Colt, H. H. French, Zenas Crowell.
DRAKE, Frank E., o. and i. Pigeon Cove, Mass., Oct. 26. Sermon, Rev. R. A. McFadden; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Alex. Sloan, Israel Ainsworth, Temple Cutler, F. H. Reed.
GREY, Fred., o. Lenora, Kan., Oct. 26. Sermon, Rev. W. L. Sutherland; other parts, Rev. Messrs. L. P. Broad, D. H. Platt, L. C. Markham, W. R. Clark.
HATCH, Fred'k A., i. First Ch., Dallas, Tex., Oct. 29. Sermon, Rev. Luther Rees; other parts, Rev. Messrs. F. E. Hall, J. S. Murphy, W. I. Carroll.
LIND, S. J., o. and i. Swedish Ch., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4. Sermon, Dr. D. M. Flak; other parts, Rev. J. P. O'Brien, Drs. Michael Burnham and C. S. Sargent.
MCCOWAN, Hervey S., o. and i. People's Tabernacle, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2. Sermon, Dr. H. H. DeForest, and Rev. Messrs. Anton Huelster, John Pogson, S. F. Blomfield.
MACFARLAND, Chas. S., o. Bethany, Ct. Sermon, Prof. L. O. Brastow, D. D.; other parts, Prof. E. L. Curtis, D. D., G. B. Stevens, D. D., Rev. Messrs. J. C. Wilson, S. F. Marvin, B. M. Wright, F. H. Lynch.
MENZI, Ernest U., o. Bowditch, S. D. Sermon, Rev. Lauriston Reynolds; other parts, Rev. H. Thral, Rev. Messrs. Frank Mitchell, H. T. Williams, H. W. Webb.
STETSON, Reuben K., rec. p. Wyand, Ill., Oct. 21. Sermon, Rev. H. M. Richardson; other parts, Rev. Messrs. D. W. Wise, Wm. Anderson, D. J. Torrens, B. F. Cokely, C. L. French.
WEST, R. Bruce, o. Bridgewater, Vt., Nov. 2. Sermon, Rev. C. H. Merrill; other parts, Rev. Messrs. G. W. Phillips, D. D., W. H. Mousley, Wm. Hazen.

Resignations

ANDREWS, Chas. E., Deering Free Ch. and S. Portland, Me.
BOWMAN, John E., Goshen, Mass., withdraws resignation for the present at request of church and parish.
BREHM, Wm. E., Osborne and Downs, Kan., to become pastor of the English Lutheran Ch., Lawrence.
BUTLER, John H., Somerset, Mich.
PARKER, Stanton A. (Presb.), Fort Calhoun, Neb.
WISE, Wm. C., Chelan, Wn.

Dismissals

JAMES, D. Melancthon, Second Ch., Fair Haven, Ct., Oct. 21.
LUTHER, Martin L., Ivanhoe Park Ch., Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22.

Churches Organized

BOSSBURG, Wn., 19 Oct., eight members.
GRASSIE VALLEY, Valley City P. O., Ind., 31 Oct., 16 members.

Miscellaneous

AYER, Dr. Franklin D., and family, of Concord, N. H., are to spend the winter in Philadelphia.
BUTLER, Jas. E., has received a gift of money and provisions from his people in Shiloh, Mich.
PRATT, Dwight M., who has just closed his pastorate at Williston Ch., Portland, Me., expects to remove to Auburn, Me.
THOMAS, Lewis J., and his wife, were given a farewell reception by the Sixth St. Ch., Auburn, Me., before leaving for their new field in Peabody, Mass.
TUPPER, John S., recently resigned at Wallingford, Vt., has removed his residence to Swanton.

For Accessions to the Churches see page 711.

To cure catarrh do not depend upon snuffs, inhalants or other local applications. Catarrh is a constitutional disease and can be successfully treated only by means of a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and removes the scrofulous taints which cause catarrh. The great number of testimonials from those who have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the unequalled power of this medicine to conquer this disease. If troubled with catarrh give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial at once.

McPHAIL
PIANOS

For fifty-eight years made on honor—sold on merit.
Factory and warerooms combined. Result—reasonable prices. We invite correspondence. Send for our handsome illustrated catalogue.

A. M. McPHAIL PIANO CO.
786 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

Sozodont

Congregationalists
of discriminating tastes
prefer SOZODONT to any
other dentifrice. It is the
foremost article of its time
and kind.

Antiseptic, wholesome and fragrant.
Used by dentists, physicians
and druggists.

A SAMPLE FOR THREE CENTS.
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

Redding, Baird & Co.

Leaded and Colored Glass

CHURCH AND MEMORIAL WINDOWS

83 Franklin Street, Boston



Mitrehouse Gas Burners. Invented Aug. 7 (on new principle—"Mantels" superceded). Indestructible, economic, handsome, \$1.50. I sell consumers express prepaid, till local agent appointed.
A. G. MOREY LaGrange, Ill.
In writing Morey name this paper.

The Congregationalist SERVICES

New (4th) Series

To be published bi-monthly.

No. 34 (now ready)

Forefathers' Day

By Mrs. M. C. TALCOTT

No. 35 (in preparation)

Christmas

By Rev. L. H. THAYER

Also 33 other Services, now ready.

The Congregationalist Services are issued at regular intervals—a complete service, with music, in each issue. Subscription price (not less than 6 services in 1897-98) 15 cents, which also includes a complete set of the first three series (33 services), which will be mailed at once.

Address—SERVICES,
THE CONGREGATIONALIST,
Beacon Street, Boston.



CHURCH CARPETS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. **JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co.,**
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.
WASHINGTON ST., OPP. BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.



Accessions to the Churches

Conf. Tot.		Conf. Tot.	
CALIFORNIA		MINNESOTA	
Eagle Rock,	2 4	Appleton,	— 3
Los Angeles, First,	— 14	Moorhead,	4 9
Oakland, First,	— 13	MISSOURI	
Pescadero,	— 8	Carthage,	— 3
San Francisco, Beth-		Iberia,	— 10
any,	4 5	NEBRASKA	
Cooper,	2 3	De Witt,	2 4
Santa Ana,	3 3	Eustis,	— 10
Sierraville,	3 3	Nebraska City,	— 7
CONNECTICUT		NEW YORK	
Hebron,	— 6	New York, Pilgrim,	3 12
Taftville,	5 5	Sidney,	1 6
ILLINOIS		Syracuse, Good Will,	— 3
Chicago, Sedgwick	4 5	OKLAHOMA	
St. University,	— 12	Camp Russell,	— 15
Warren Ave.,	17 25	Centerville,	85 85
Dwight,	23 23	Finefield,	1 5
Onarga,	23 23	Jonesville,	— 12
IOWA		W. Green Bay,	— 3
Dickens,	5 8	OREGON	
Fulton, Mizpah,	24 24	Hillsdale,	15 15
Hiltman,	14 14	Klamath Falls,	15 15
Iowa Falls,	— 5	Lovella,	15 15
Ogden,	— 5	Portland, First,	3 7
Sioux Rapids,	— 6	Ruby,	11 11
KANSAS		Smyrna,	7 9
Newton,	1 3	SOUTH DAKOTA	
Wichita, Fairmount,	— 9	Elk Point,	— 6
MAINE		Elmira,	— 4
Freedom,	5 5	VERMONT	
Lyman,	4 4	Halifax,	— 5
MASSACHUSETTS		St. Johnsbury, North,	6 15
Boston, Highland,	2 4	WASHINGTON	
Second, Dorchester,	3 9	Bossburg,	— 8
Shawmut,	1 9	Spokane, Westmin-	— 12
Union,	3 5	ster,	
Brockton, Porter,	— 6	OTHER CHURCHES	
Cambridge, Wood	— 4	Barton, O.,	— 5
Memorial,	4 9	Grassie Valley, Ind.,	12 16
Chelsea, First,	3 4	Longmont, Col.,	1 3
Lynn, First,	5 9	Maine, Wis.,	— 5
Winthrop, Union,	— 10	Philadelphia, Pa.,	— 5
Wrentham,	19 21	Snyder,	— 4
MICHIGAN		W. Palm Beach, Fla.,	4 13
Ludington,	25 25	Churches with less	
Middleville,	5 5	than three,	25 60
Owosso,	— 11		
Conf. A, 402; Tot., 769.			
Total since Jan. Conf., 11,901; Tot., 22,202.			

Conf., 402; Tot., 769.

Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 11,901; Tot., 22,202.

POTENT, curative; pains, aches, injuries. Pond's Extract. Sold only in bottles with buff wrappers.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."—So a few doses of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, taken when there is noticed the first symptoms of throat soreness, or a cough, will save pain, illness, loss of time, and even life itself. It cures in every instance. Sold everywhere.

INDUSTRIAL ART.—If any of our readers are interested in design and want to see how much shape can be made to contribute to the attractiveness of a piece of furniture, let him glance at another column and criticise the lines of a tall divan on exhibition this week at the Paine furniture warehouses. It will be an instructive study to any one interested in the progress of art in industry. Furniture grows every day more and more artistic, while it seems to steadily drop lower in price.

"ARE YOU IN THE DARK?"—So many people are in the dark on the subject of proper outdoor lighting. In large cities the municipality takes care of this matter, but in suburban and country homes it becomes a matter of individual investigation and care. Gas and electricity are good, but frequently not to be had and always expensive even when at hand. We have been running the advertising of the Steam Gauge & Lantern Co. for some time, and feel sure that their catalogue of lamps for use in lighting the veranda, porch, street, barn; also their list of carriage and other lamps, will be of interest to our readers. It may be obtained by addressing the Steam Gauge & Lantern Co., at Syracuse, N. Y.

TOURS TO WASHINGTON, \$25.—On Dec. 2 the first of the present series of Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tours to Washington will leave Boston. A stop will be made in Philadelphia on the going trip. In Washington tickets include a complete tour of the capital under personal escort, and four and three-fourths days' board at the best hotels in the city. This is a golden opportunity to visit the national capital, as Congress will convene during the stay of the party. Six additional tours to Washington will be run during the winter and early spring. Four tours to Old Point Comfort and Washington will also be run. Rate \$28. In addition to the tourist agent a chaperon, whose special care is unescorted ladies, will accompany each tour. For itineraries, etc., apply to D. N. Bell, tourist agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston, or address George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

This tells where health may be found, and that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

WILLIAMS

JERSEY CREAM TOILET SOAP

The Perfection of Toilet Soap

Has a Luxuriant, Soothing Lather.
Delightful in Use.

Has a Rich, Delicate Perfume.
Leaves the Skin Soft and Smooth.

JERSEY CREAM SOAP can be used with perfect assurance by those whose skins are so tender as to be easily irritated by ordinary soaps.

Absolutely Pure.

It is made with the same care that has made WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAPS the Standard of the World.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

For a limited time only with every dozen cakes will be carefully packed a **BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENT WINDOW THERMOMETER**

Soap and Thermometer sent, prepaid, to any Express Office in the U. S., \$2.00
Sample Cake mailed for02
Full-Sized Cake15

Address DEPARTMENT G,
The J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Glastonbury, Conn.
Makers for over 50 Years of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.



Free!

Make Cooking Easy!

Don't try to keep house without a

GLENWOOD.

This Oven Thermometer

is the "Greatest Help" to modern cooking ever invented.

Used only on

Glenwood RANGES.

The Glenwood agent in your town has them.




CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue; and if the interior of the stomach could be seen, it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanston the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation, as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

Peter Möller,

who in 1853 revolutionized the whole system of Cod Liver Oil manufacture by the introduction of the "steam process," has now introduced a new method which is as superior to the steam process as that was to the old and crude methods. By the new process the Oil is kept free from impurities, and does not come into contact with the atmosphere at any time during the manufacture. Möller's

Cod Liver Oil

is not sold in bulk, but is bottled when manufactured. The Oil is free from any disagreeable taste or odor and causes no eructation.

See that, oval bottles only, dated. See that our name appears on bottle as agents. Explanatory pamphlets mailed free.

Schleffelin & Co., New York.

The "Harris" Method of Giving

For sale at the office of The Congregationalist, Boston.

This little tract has been of immense service to the churches in suggesting systematic methods of giving. It was first published as an article in The Congregationalist and attracted wide notice. Many large editions of the "True Method of Giving" in its present form have been sold. Price, 100 copies, \$2.50; 35 copies, \$1.00.

Woman's Board Prayer Meeting

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 5

The leader, Mrs. C. H. Daniels, gave a profitable résumé of the two devotional services of Wednesday and Thursday mornings at New London. She urged a cultivation of the sense of God's presence and the taking time for meditation and prayer. Other speakers dwelt upon the same thought, and Mrs. Thompson spoke especially of the compensations which Christ gives to those who make sacrifices for him. Miss Child contrasted the wonderful privilege of the New London meeting, with its unity of thought, purpose and sympathy, with the deprivation endured by our missionaries in the absence of such uplifting communion, though she was sure they found rich blessings in other ways.

Miss Morrill of North China spoke emphatically of the missionaries' compensations in the beautiful thoughts and inspirations that come to them. The Bible never meant so much to her as when she read it in Chinese, and she gained much help from the sweet, literal way in which her Bible women interpreted the words of Scripture. Mrs. Schneider also spoke of the isolation felt by new missionaries as richly offset by their closer communion with Christ. Many brief and earnest prayers rounded out the hour.

Dr. Burton's Sense of Christ's Redemptive Work

I feel intensely that I am of the number of those sick, and I know that Christ came to heal and save me as well as the rest, and I ought to be able to say boldly, "I am saved"; but whether through some physical dejection or not, I cannot say, the truth is I have not the boldness in the matter which I should like. I hope you are all having more than I. I long to stand in my old place and rehearse to you once more the old wonderful tidings of redemption through Christ. There is a fountain filled with blood, drawn from Emmanuel's veins; and sinners plunged beneath that flood do lose all their guilty stains, whatever may be true of me personally. And it seems to me that if I ever get back to you in any sort of health, I shall cry aloud and spare not on that one point, forsaking everything else for that, and giving you no peace till you all come into the fullness of that idea and fact. And if through any evil luck I should never see you any more, I want that to stand for my final testimony unto you.

It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. I have myself seen it and know it, and there is nothing on this earth of any interest at all beside of that. That has come to me more and more as I have traveled, and I start into Italy tomorrow to look upon her scenery and walk through her galleries of art more to see if I cannot somewhere find some picture, painted by the hand of some immortal master, which shall fulfill all my yearning and tearful feeling touching "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" than for anything else. If I could anywhere find his face set forth in its whole mingled majesty and tenderness, so that that which I feel I could also see, I should wish to abide by it forever, and never go back to my country any more.—From a letter to his people written when abroad.

The message of God to men is simple. We are not to preach politics, but the spirit that shall make politics a spiritual science. What shall we do to win men? Shorten or hide the creed? But men do not respect weak faith. Do more to amuse men, give more suppers? The real hunger of mankind is not for the visible.—Dr. C. M. Lamson.

A Cough, cold, or sore throat requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief.

WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Dr. Warren's Wild Cherry AND Sarsaparilla Troches

Rev. N. F. Tilden, Lebanon, N. H.: "Afforded great and immediate relief."
Rev. A. Sargent, Wilmot Flat, N. H.: "I am pleased with them."
Rev. James P. Stone, Dalton, N. H.: "I think them excellent."
Rev. A. H. Hanscom, Georgetown, Me.: "Have given me more relief than any other and all things I have tried."
Rev. John Bragdon, Haverhill, Mass.: "Gave immediate relief."
Rev. Walter Rice, Brandon, Vt.: "They endured the test well."
Rev. W. U. Carr, Barnstead, N. H.: "I could not do without them."
Rev. Edwin R. Hodgman, Westford, Mass.: "I have used them with good effect."
Rev. T. J. Watt, Litchfield, Ct.: "An unbeliever convinced."
Rev. R. H. Howard, Saxonville, Mass.: "The Sabbath after using your troches I spoke with more freedom than for a long time."
Rev. Jairus Ordway, Salem, Ct.: "I tried my best cough medicine and coughed on. Then I tried your Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla Troches, which have brought relief and sleep."
Rev. E. H. Prescott, New Hampton, N. H.: "Used them for catarrhal affections with good results."
Rev. George E. Forbes, East Calais, Vt.: "Find them extremely beneficial in allaying the irritation of the throat and air tubes, and as a tonic."
Rev. C. W. Bradley, Saccarappa, Me.: "They will be a standard remedy for hoarseness with me hereafter."
Rev. A. C. Dennison, Middlefield, Ct.: "They work admirably, giving depth and clearness of voice."
Rev. C. B. Ferry, Northampton, Mass.: "They certainly contain a potency that is marvelous."
Rev. W. Stackpole, Plymouth, Me.: "I have found them superior to anything I ever used for the throat and lungs."

DR. WARREN'S WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA TROCHES are for sale by druggists generally. Box sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents by the proprietors.

American Medicine Co., Manchester, N. H.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

POSITIVELY CURED BY

LAVILLE'S

LIQUOR OR PILLS.

Used successfully by leading Physicians throughout Europe in treating the MOST COMPLICATED and STUBBORN CHRONIC CASES. Pamphlet with full information, from

E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St. N.Y.

IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, please mention that the advertisement was seen in The Congregationalist.

International Arbitration

A MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND

Following is the text of the letter to the Churches of Christ in the United States from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches:

Dear Brethren: In March, 1896, we sent you a letter, inviting you to join us in the earnest and continual endeavor to induce the two peoples, among whom you and we have been set as witnesses for the gospel of our common Lord, to adopt the principle of arbitration in all cases of difficulty which might arise between them. We have many assurances that our communication was frankly and sympathetically received. The treaty of arbitration, which the action of your Congress and our House of Commons led the Executives of both nations to try to secure, has not yet been adopted. We are not, however, discouraged, nor do we consider ourselves released from our pledge to you to labor for such a treaty. We are convinced that the Christian feeling in both lands is with us.

The Master, whom we serve with a common loyalty and devotion, and whose universal dominion we are together working for, is worshiped by us as the Prince of Peace, and it is as much our duty to strive for the establishment of his peaceful method as to seek to preach his salvation in all countries. The obstacles which statesmen find in formulating a treaty of arbitration will surely give way to the determination of the two peoples to live in harmony, and the resolve of America and England to follow Christ in their national policy would be good tidings to all mankind. We therefore renew our promise not to rest satisfied until the principle of arbitration is made part of our national policy, and we affectionately ask for your continued co-operation in this Christian aim.

Our brother, Rev. Charles Albert Berry, D. D., the first president of our council, whose name is attached to our letter of last year, is about to visit the United States in obedience to invitations given to him by some of your churches and religious societies. This question of international arbitration is so near his heart that, almost certainly, he will speak of it in your hearing. He has no instruction as to what he shall say, but we have such confidence in his practical wisdom, as well as in his ability to represent our feeling and judgment, that we ask you to receive him as a messenger of our good will and a faithful exponent of our sentiment.

Dr. Berry is sure to have a hearty welcome from you. We commend him to you as a man who prizes your national honor and rejoices in all your prosperity as he prizes and rejoices in all your own. Signed, on behalf of the council,

J. MONRO GIBSON, D. D., *President.*

H. PRICE HUGHES, M. A., *Ex-President.*

ALEX. MACKENNA, D. D., *Secretary.*

Memorial Hall, London, Oct. 25.

Bits From the Woman's Board Meeting

AT NEW LONDON LAST WEEK

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-five young Congregational women have signed the covenant card of missions.

Any lady planning to deliver an address of welcome will do well to read, mark and accept as her idea Mrs. Blake's.

I have such wonderfully happy times in China in doing my work that I feel I ought to have gone sooner.—Miss Morrill.

The sum of \$5,313 was raised by the Woman's Board during its first year; \$132,834 last year. How much more for this year?

Put the facts of the mission field into the alembic of a consecrated mind and they are sure to come out missionary zeal.—Mrs. Gates.

Hon. J. M. Harris of the Second Church, New London, gave \$100,000 to establish the scientific department of the Doshisha, Japan.

Pray for those Christians who are so satisfied with the name of Jesus that they never come to know him.—Miss Zoritz V. Kara-Ivanova.

"We might as well get into a corner and realize that 'we are not in it' among these Christian folks," said a fashionably dressed bridegroom to his wife at the Hotel Mohican.

The Otis legacy, which yielded \$1,500,000 to foreign missions, was given by a deacon of the First Church, New London, whose interest in the cause was developed from seeing some missionaries, who had landed in New London the day previous, after an absence from home of twelve years, walk down the aisle of the First Church, Sunday morning, in their old-time and much worn garments. Their moral heroism so touched him that his interest in the mission world from that hour knew no abatement.

The Standard of Excellence

The average woman cannot discriminate justly between machines, so far as their mechanical construction is concerned, but she can always wisely judge their work.

ALL THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF A FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE ARE MOST PERFECTLY COMBINED IN . . .

SIMPLICITY—

so it can be easily adjusted, and won't get out of order.

SPEED—

so that it will do the most work with the least effort.

STABILITY—

so that it will wear the longest with the least repairs.

STYLE—

so that it will be an ornament to the home.



SINGER WORK IS ALWAYS GOOD WORK.

This is why Singer Machines maintain their supremacy all over the world, making the Singer trade-mark a reliable guarantee of perfection.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

Take on Thirty Days' Free Trial a Combination Case of the . . .

LARKIN SOAPS

and a "Chautauqua" Antique Oak Reclining Easy Chair or Desk
From Factory to Family.



CASE CONTAINS
10 Bars White Woolen Soap. 100 Bars Sweet Home Soap.
12 Packages Boraxine. 4 Bars Honor Bright Scouring Soap.
Perfume, Cold Cream, Tooth-Powder, Shaving Soap.
18 Cakes Finest Toilet Soaps.
If changes in contents desired, write.

The Soaps at retail would cost . . . \$10.00
Either Premium is worth . . . \$10.00
Both if at retail . . . \$20.00
You get the Premium Both \$10
gratis.

AND ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. IF SATISFIED, YOU REMIT \$10.00; IF DISAPPOINTED, HOLD GOODS SUBJECT TO OUR ORDER.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our offer explained more fully in The Congregationalist, pt. 30 and Oct. 28.

NOTE.—The Larkin Soap Company have used the columns of The Congregationalist for two or three years past in advertising their "Combination Box of Soap" sent in connection with an oil heater, desk or chair. The publisher of this paper has written personally to a number of subscribers who have responded to the advertisement and purchased the soap. Without exception they state that they are perfectly satisfied with the soap and with the business methods of the Larkin Co. The letters speak in praise both of the soap and of the premiums that accompany it.—The Congregationalist.

"A GOOD TALE WILL
BEAR TELLING TWICE."
USE SAPOLIO! USE . . .

SAPOLIO

BELL'S SPICED SEASONING.
Celebrated for over 30 years as the
STANDARD FLAVORING.

For
Meat,
Poultry,
Fish
and
Game
Dressing.

Used by all
Leading
Clubs,
Hotels,
Restau-
rants and
Families
of
New England.

Manufactured only by
THE WM. C. BELL CO., Boston.
ASK YOUR GROCER OR MARKETMAN.

Comment on the Election

My views are unfit for publication.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Take a full survey, and the weak spots are the boss spots.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

As to responsibility, every man will have to decide that for himself.—*Hon. Cornelius Bliss, Secretary of the Interior.*

Everything which explains our defeat emphasizes the importance of the continuance of the struggle.—*James B. Reynolds, of the Citizens' Union.*

The Platts and Quays are very unsafe company for a young and well-meaning Republican administration. Another of the morals is that it won't do, having passed the Dingley bill, to rest and be thankful. Other matters demand attention—the currency especially and first of all.—*Hartford Courant (Rep.).*

It is better to have fought and lost in such a cause than not to have fought at all. There is no need to despair of good government in the city when such a struggle could be made against such odds. The returns show that there was no possibility of Republican success in the contest on party lines, nor is it possible to imagine a time when in this city there will be. For the sake of the city I greatly deplore the results, and yet I would urge all whom my voice may influence not to lose heart. We have laid the foundations (it may well be hoped) for future successes, and ours is not the first cause that has suffered at the outset a heavy loss.—*Seth Low.*

It was a splendid opportunity for the enemies of corrupt government to start this great experiment on fair and honest lines. It is futile at this time to talk about whether a certain nomination was premature, or whether there were indiscreet utterances of the friends of Mr. Low or not. There was a splendid opportunity. Mr. Tracy's candidacy, at the time it was launched, could mean only one thing—the defeat of the opposition to Tammany Hall. The result of his nomination, which, I think, cannot be justified, is what I think every one foresaw, with regret and amazement—simply that for four years this great experiment is handed over to Tammany Hall. This, to me, is a most lamentable, a most disastrous result.—*Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts.*

I am not surprised by it and not discouraged. The principle that cities shall govern themselves in municipal elections independent of national or state politics is so self-evident that it must triumph in the end. We must work all the harder to make it triumphant four years hence. It seems now pretty evident that if the strength thrown away by Republican politicians had been given to Mr. Low, we should have the victory this year. I think that the men who voted the Tracy ticket were honest in their convictions that Tracy might be elected and the politics of the party maintained in that way. I think that the result shows that they were greatly mistaken. I don't feel any more kindly to the consolidation business than I used to—a measure that was carried through by the Republican governor and legislature with the result of practically destroying the chance of Brooklyn for self-government and putting us under the dominion of Tammany Hall. I feared this from the beginning and it has come to pass.—*Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs.*

I regard the result as a demonstration of the unmitigated viciousness of thrusting national party distinctions into a municipal election. If the friends of good government felt it incumbent upon them before yesterday to stand for the principles of non-partisanship in municipal elections they must feel the obligation much more deeply today, and it is to be feared that the course of events in our city administration for the next four years will be such as to make the importance of this principle yet more obvious. Perhaps we were too sanguine in expecting a great

victory so soon. The interest of political bosses and machines lies in maintaining the old distinctions, and the habit of the people to yield to party claims is very strong. Habits of thought are as difficult to break away from as physical habits. What the friends of good government in our city need to do now is to thank God that 150,000 voters are already free, and to organize and agitate for the education of the rest until this great principle is established and vindicated by victory.—*Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, Brooklyn.*

Free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one is nearer now than it was a year ago. High tariff upon a gold basis has disappointed those Republicans who looked to it for relief. Taken as a whole, the returns are very encouraging. I think I voice the sentiments of Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans when I say the fight will be continued with even more earnestness until the gold monopoly is broken and the money trust is overthrown.—*William J. Bryan.*

The people of Greater New York are evidently tired of hypocrisy and cant. I believe in Sunday amusements, provided they are of a harmless nature. I believe in permitting the theaters to be open on Sunday, and the saloons as well, on the theory that what is all right on any other day of the week cannot be wrong on Sunday.—*Mayor Harrison of Chicago.*

[These crimes against the people must disappear, these encroachments upon individual liberty and private rights must end. These are not the middle ages, nor is the city of Greater New York Venice in the days of the doges. A city must have a city government; it cannot be controlled by village rules or run on village lines. The sooner some folk come out of their dreams and realize these facts the wiser, better, happier folk they'll be. The people of this city are of wide mind. They love liberty. And there is no danger of their trying to make that liberty license. . . . As to the men I shall call to fill office under me, I will be frank and plain. "Put none but Democrats on guard," shall be the motto of my administration.—*Mayor-elect Van Wyck.*



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c, by mail. **ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.**

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. **POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston.** "How to Beautify the Skin," free. Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CONSUMPTION.

(CONTINUED.)

Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

To cure the lungs, after the bacilli germs have attacked them and set up consumption, is one of the greatest achievements of modern medical science. It has only been done, so far as I know or believe, by my special treatment. No reputable physician now pretends that any combination of stomach medication will drive the consumption germs out of the lungs. Hypodermic injections of Koch's lymph, Edison's aepsin, goats' blood, asses' serum and other nostrums of that ilk are equally worthless, and more harmful. Such blood-poisoning experiments, instead of curing the lung disease, make it worse, and serve only to hasten its progress to a fatal issue.

Lung diseases are curable only by local treatment of the lungs, and inhalation is the only means by which local treatment can be applied to the lungs. Inhalation of antiseptic germicides was first discovered by me and successfully applied in consumption and other lung diseases. I am the father of the doctrine that consumption is a local disease of the lungs, and the founder of its local treatment by medicated air inhalations. This method of treatment brought the first ray of rational hope to consumptives. It is the only possible way in which medicines can be introduced into the air passages and lungs. All lung remedies must be reduced to a state of gas or vapor and breathed, because no solid or fluid medicine can be introduced into an air cavity without danger to life. The lungs are an air cavity, and by the air and through the air every curative action by medicine can be produced on the seat of every form of lung disease. My antiseptic and healing remedies enter into and form a component part of the air the patient breathes.

Since my introduction of this scientific and successful method of treating lung diseases many imitation inhaling instruments and nostrums for inhalation have been brought out, in some instances by persons without any medical knowledge or experience of lung cases. The idea seems to be that anything inhaled must be a remedy. What will cure the lungs when inhaled depends on the physician's knowledge of lung diseases, his experience of the action of remedies when breathed, and his careful adaptation of them to each case. It has taken me a lifetime to learn what is best for each form and varying conditions of lung diseases, and no man can adopt my practice or apply it with success without having my experience to guide him. It is the medicines that cure, not the mere act of inhaling them. You might inhale what could do you no good, or harm instead of good, and call that inhalation treatment.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

No. 117 West 45th St., New York, October, 1897.
Nov. 11.

NOTE.—Readers of *The Congregationalist* who are interested can have Dr. Hunter's book sent free by addressing him as above.



MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

CURES CATARRH
It has never been equalled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty yrs. on the market. Price 25 cts. at all Druggists or by mail postpaid. **F. C. Keith, Mfr., Cleveland, O.**



"Common Sense Ear Drums"
Relieve all conditions of deafness and head noises, where Medical skill fails. The only Scientific Aural Sound Conductor in the world. Safe to wear, comfortable, invisible, no dangerous wire or metal attachment. Recommended by physicians. Write for book free.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.
Office: 297 West Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
1122 Broadway, New York.

BLANCARD'S

PILLS AND SYRUP
OF
Iodide of Iron

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES OF EUROPE, for ANÆMIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, Etc.

None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." ALL DRUGGISTS.
E. FOUDERA & CO., N. Y. Agents for U. S.

TALMAGE'S ASSOCIATE PASTOR SAYS DR. GREENE'S NERVURA SURELY CURES.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of the Talmage Church Tells the Sick and Suffering to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura to Be Cured.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Co-Worker Enthusiastic in Recommending Those Who Are Weak, Nervous or in Any Way Out of Health to Use This Grandest of Medicines and Surest of Cures, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



No preacher in the world is so widely known as Dr. Talmage, and no other place of worship is so thronged as the Talmage Church in Washington, D.C.

The great divine's discourses on the maintenance of health are the sure guide for the people, and now his distinguished associate preacher and co-worker, the eminent Byron Sunderland, D.D., of the Talmage Church, follows out the same grand line of good to the people by pointing out to them how health can be regained and restored when lost—how the physically weak and prostrated, the nerve-wakened and brain weary, may recover strength; how the tired out, over-worked and over-strained systems can be rebuilt; how the sufferer from weak nerves, poor blood, headache, rheumatism, neuralgia—the exhausted man, the prostrated woman, the nervous child, the restless infant—all can se-

cure, gain the health and strength that has been lost.

The distinguished clergyman tells how people within his knowledge have been restored to health by the wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and he bids all who are in any way out of health, all who need medicine, to use immediately this grand health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura. He tells you that it will cure you as it has cured so many others, for he has personal knowledge of Dr. Greene's Nervura and its marvelous power to cure disease, to banish pain, to make the sick well.

The great preacher says:

"I have learned with satisfaction from many sources the beneficence of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its great utility to the many sufferers from the over-exhaustion and pros-

tration of the human system in our intense American life.

"I do not hesitate to say it seems to supply a real want which no other known remedy can fill. It seems to be a real boon, bringing rest and refreshment to the outworn human frame in the tumultuous and trying times in which we live."

BYRON SUNDERLAND.

How can you hesitate for a moment, after reading the convincing words of this illustrious minister of the gospel, to at once use this grandest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy! It is the mightiest remedy in the world to cure. Every druggist keeps it.

Consultation, examination and advice may be had free with the discoverer of Nervura, Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Use his great discovery, and call upon or write to Dr. Greene.

30-Day Extension of Our Great Offer to Readers of The Congregationalist TO SECURE THE



ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA FOR \$25

With a LARGE SPECIAL DISCOUNT to "The Congregationalist" Readers Ordering Within 30 Days.

ENTIRE SET DELIVERED

ON PAYMENT

OF **\$2.00** ONLY

BALANCE PAYABLE \$2.00 PER MONTH.

WHY WE MAKE THIS OFFER.

Yielding to the requests of many hundred readers who failed to get in their orders before the edition was exhausted, we have decided to offer an additional 1,000 sets on the same remarkable terms.

We publish also the only American Supplement, the work of 500 eminent specialists; thus the Encyclopædia Britannica, with our supplemented volumes, becomes the latest as well as the greatest work of its kind.

The volumes are *handsomely and durably* bound, in genuine silk-cloth bindings, double-lined with flexible back, on good quality book-paper. It is sewed on the "Smythe Sewer," which makes the most durable of bindings.

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE BY ANY CONCERN ANYWHERE.

No such books have ever been offered of such size and quality for so low a price. They contain the highest character of knowledge and literature in the world, written by the most eminent living authors; it is undoubtedly the greatest work of its kind that has ever been published in the English language.

With its wealth of illustration, facility for ready reference, and its reliable character, it has no rival. Wide in scope, original, exhaustive, universal in adaptability to the needs of all who would keep abreast of the times, it is indispensable alike to scholars, to professional men, and to all busy people, who wish to have at hand the best arranged and most complete reference library. Extent and compactness of information and comparative cheapness considered, it has more value than a collection of a thousand ordinary volumes.

It stands ready to answer every question on physics, history, politics, trade, art, geography, philosophy, etc., to furnish the latest information on every subject.

NO RISK. "The books may be returned to us any time within 15 days, if not perfectly satisfactory, and your money will be returned."

Send \$2.00 at once to secure the benefit of this invaluable offer.

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, - 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

This special discount applies to all the other styles we publish.

ABSOLUTELY COMPLETE.

Not a single article, map, or illustration being omitted. To you, then, this offer means the complete Encyclopædia Britannica for \$25.00, or \$30.00 with the supplement, with a large discount, even from that figure, if ordered this month.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

OUT OF HUNDREDS RECEIVED.

STAYNER, ONT.
DEAR SIR: I do not see how it was possible to give such good binding and paper at such an enormously low figure. Altogether it is by far the best bargain of anything of the kind I have seen.
Yours very truly, (Rev.) ROBERT POGUE.

HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DEAR SIR: We are glad at this date to acknowledge the receipt of the set of "Britannica" which arrived some time since. It will be of invaluable service to us in our work. Your recent offer was the only existing ground on which we could have gotten the service therein situated.
Yours very respectfully, E. L. MORRIS.
(Instructor in Biology.)

Nature's Great Secret Discovered

FOUND IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA

The Only Remedy Which Nature Permits to
Enter the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs

Thirty-eight hundred physicians in the United States alone are now prescribing "Hyomei," the New Australian Dry Air Treatment for Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Coughs, Colds and Consumption, having found in it the *only germicide* which at once destroys the bacilli of these diseases, and the only method by which they can be reached and cured. No liquid medicines to injure the stomach. No sprays, douches nor atomizers to destroy the hearing and senses of taste and smell. *Nothing but Dry Air* impregnated with this new discovery, and carried to every part of the head, throat and lungs by the breath of life.

"HYOMEI"

Cures by Inhalation

There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" outfit \$1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. "Hyomei Balm" (a wonderful healer), 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO., 23 East 20th Street, NEW YORK.

Cotton Sheets and Pillowslips

The finest and most satisfactory grades of sheetings are made by the Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford. We have a contract for their three best grades at prices so low that we offer cotton sheets and pillowcases less by a good many "per cent." than they have ever been offered, unless we are greatly mistaken. The contract is a large one, but the prices are so low that it ought not to take long to close the whole lot. The prices below are subject to change WITHOUT NOTICE. There are both plain hemmed goods and hemstitched goods in the assortment. How much you will save by buying the goods you can see by comparing our prices with today's retail prices for the plain sheeting before it has been made into sheets.

HEMMED SHEETS

Today's Retail Price for Cotton
Plus Cost Making and
Ironing Sheet or Pillowslip.

Our Price
for Finished
Article.

WAMSUTTA S. T.		
65 x 99	\$.076	\$0.62
72 x 99	.87½	.67
81 x 99	.96	.73
90 x 99	1.01¼	.78
90 x 108	1.10	.85

NEW BEDFORD.		
54 x 72	\$.054	\$0.39
65 x 99	.82	.63
90 x 99	1.08	.85
72 x 108	1.04	.80
81 x 108	1.10	.85
90 x 108	1.17½	.90

WAMSUTTA PERCALE.		
72 x 108	\$1.25	\$1.05
81 x 108	1.40	1.10
90 x 108	1.55	1.15

HEMMED PILLOWSLIPS

NEW BEDFORD.		
42 x 40½	\$.020	\$0.16
45 x 40½	.22¼	.17
WAMSUTTA PERCALE.		
42 x 40½	\$.022¼	\$0.17
45 x 40½	.24½	.19

All sheets and pillowslips are torn and ironed.
The pillowslips are made with a three-inch hem.
The sheets are made with three-inch hem at one end and one-inch at the other end.

SPECIAL OFFER

When you get the sheets and pillowslips, if you do not like them return them and we will refund money.
Hemstitched sheets and pillowcases proportionately cheap. Many other sizes also in stock.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

R. H. STEARNS & CO., Boston